THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAIL

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

Wright SUPERVISORSThos. Wakeley

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

NUMBER 15.

Army of Coal Miners Throw Down Their Picks.

FIGHT TO BE BITTER

Men Are Well Organized and Very Much in Earnest.

Those Directly Concerned Numbe voke Aid from the United States



10 WA

5,000 IDLE MINERS

> CARTHAGE . SPRINGFIEL

be hard to resist. The scattered threats, twisted and telegraph wires torn down however, are deprecated by President and part of a mill was carried away.

Ratchford and the other officials of the From Lowry the storm continued in a organization there, and they say no vio ace will be permitted.

VOLUME XIX.

Must Face the Law. An important step was taken at Cin-cinnati in conjection with the serike, which puts the power of the United States against all violence or unlawful acts in at least a portion of the territory of Ohio An order of the United States Girent Court, southern district of Ohio, eastern division, was made by Judge Taft, upon a showing made by Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer, receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Eric Railway Company and of the Wheeling, Lake Eric and Pittsburg Coal Company, where Eric and Pittsburg Coal Company, where by the United States Marshal is directed to protect their miners at work and to prevent unlawful interference with the operations of their failway, "The receivers state that they are ch-

Nearly 375,000-Coal Shipmenta Are
Threatened in Ohio-Operators Inyoke Aid from the United States Court-Miners Say the Strike Will
Continue Until They Win-Arbitra
tion Move in Indiana-Vast Army
of Idle Men.

and Long Run coal mines; that there is a
strike among the mine workers of Ohio
and other States under the direction of
the United Mine Workers; that all of the
500 miners at Dillenvale and one-half of and Long Run coal mines; that there is a the 400 at the Long Run mine are desir the 400 at the Long Run mine are desirous of remaining at work, but have refrained from so doing by reason of threats and warnings from other miners who have joined the strike; that it is necessary for the raine to continue in operation and that the miners will continue at work if what the end will be. Nearly 375,090 miners are directly concerned, but with the kindred industries will controlled States Marshall kindred industries court and send to Jefferson Country and

concerned, but with the receivers of this court, and send to Jefferson County and to tries of coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing there is about to be added to the army of unemployed in the United States probably more than had a million men. This is twenty-five times as many men as there are regular soldiers in the United States army.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States Burean of Labor Statistics, recently published the statement that about 3,000,000 men were in enforced idleness in this country. This, added to the men just called or locked out, makes the following remarkable showing:

Wright's estimate of the unemhad no information on this matter, and there is no coal in stock in any great quantities. The enormity of the present mining suspension is attracting the at-tention of members of Congress and the

ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE SOFT-COAL STRIKE AND NUMBER OF MEN NOW IDLE.

OHIO

35,000

MT STERLIN

CULUMBUS

WINCHESTER OF ST

· LOGANSPOR

ALABAMA

northeasterly direction to the farm of Robert Peacock, where it made a clean sweep of all the buildings. Mrs. Peacock, her daughter Nettie and a boy named Robert MacGowan were all injured, bu will probably recover. The next point in the path of the storm was Thomas Andrews' house; where the family took refuge in the cellar and escaped with bruises. All his furm buildings, including a new brick house, are a total wreck. From pere the tornado, moved about due cas to Samuel Morrow's, where it left death in its path. The family were preparing to enter the cellar when the storm struck

TO HONOR LINCOLN'S MOTHER. Meeting at Indianapolis to Conside

Plans for Monument. Leading representatives of the Leyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other organizations met in the executive chamber o

the State House at Indianapolis for the purpose of considering plans for the erection of a monument over the grave o



Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abra ham Lincoln, who is buried in Spencer County, Indiana, and also to provide a fund for keeping the proposed memoria and lot in repair. A national appeal for public subscriptions will be made by an executive committee appointed for that

rears, and while a nation has been paving homage to the great emancipator, the John Burt, a citizen of Spencer County, wrote to the President, calling his atten-tion to the neglected condition of Mrs. Lincoln's tomb, and the President at once communicated with Gov. Mount, suggest ing that it would be most fitting if the State of Indiana would take some action

40,000

PITTSBURG 35,000

HEELING

hristian Endeavorers Caught in

OUT IN A SNOWSTORM.

Uncle Sam-"I think I will take a little hand in this game myself."

Out of the frying pan into the ice box. hat is the kitchen allegory which tells f the pilgrimage of the Christian Eneavorers. Gaily the train loads of tourdeavorers. Gaily the train loads of tour-ists left Chicago for their long westward ists left Chicago for their long westward journey. It was hot when they left—irreligiously hot—but they didn't mind that. Clad in linen coats, duck trousers and shirt waists and carrying fans and fortified by a copious supply of Bible texts and hymn books, they felt themselves ready for every emergency of the way.

But the girls didn't know and the boys wouldn't here. Mountain visious did not

wouldn't learn. Mountain visions did not trouble their serenity, and the red fire that signated the approach of the glorious Fourth melted all their memories of snow storms. Pleasure and profit, gospel-meet ings and excursions made up the sum of all that was spread out before them. But up in the mountains of Colorado old Boreas was making frost and showing that he knew just the proper antidote for too much enthusiasm. The temperature was seven degrees below the freezing point.

Snow was reported from various parts, positions in their party to assist corporand at Telluride there was a fall of eight rations in getting an unfair advantage inches of dakes, while trees were broken over the public are not Democrats.' by the weight of congented coldness.

Many of the excursionists were treated the public are not Democrats.' HOT WAVE IS FATAL. Many of the excursionists were treated to the unusual spectacle of bucking snow on the Pike's Peak cogway in July.

MANY SLAIN OR HURT.

Fourth of July Fireworks Do Their Usual Bloody Work. The three-day observance of the na-tion's holiday was the ideal Independence day for the American small boy He began on Saturday, continued inter mittently on Suuday, and made as much as possible of his fust waning opportunity on Monday. He put torpedoes on the ear tracks and shot off bunches of freerackers under boxes and old, tin cans for the first two days. Monday he touched off cannon that have been proceeded. erackers, fired pistols and discharged miniature bombs at the risk of life and limb and property. The strain of forty-eight hours' excitement and noise had its effect upon the juvenile, however, and the delayed "Fourth," it is said, was quieter denized but the country than such occa-sions have been for years past. The cas-sions have been for years past. The cas-natives of the day were not as numerous as in previous years. In Chicago only thirty-five alarms were received during the day, fewer than ever before record-ed, the number last year being considera-bly over 100. Five persons were killed, four others seriously injured and a numwholesaic dealers. The total output in Ohio for the year 1895 was 11,000,000

The Indiana for Arbitration.

The Indiana labor arbitration commissions a miner, which is equal to 1.6 tons a bullet freed by a possible of the miner receives no pay and is clear to the total output is nut coal, for which the miner receives no pay and is clear to the operator.

National President Ratchford said in his fright fell from a window on account of the firing of a cannon cracker and was killed. The accidental explosion of freworks cost the life of one man, and the bursting of a toy cannon ended the earthly career of a 12-year-old boy. Fatal accidents elsewhere were also comparatively-few. The minor easualties covered a wide range of cases, but were principally due to the earleless use of large freepredgers, which in many cases inflict-

irecrackers, which in many cases inflict ed prinful, if not serious, injuries. small boy was not always to blame in the matter, as much of the recklessness was manifested by his elders.

TORNADO STRIKES A GROVE.

Panic and Death Among Picnickers Near Huron, Ohlo, Ruggles Beach, four miles east of Hi-ron, Ohlo, was the scene of a severe storm Monday afternoon. A cyclone cut a swath through the large oak grove, felling large numbers of trees twisting thom off like numbers of trees, twisting them off like crushed at the hins by falling trees legs crushed at the hips by failing trees, both his horses also being killed. A dozen horses were killed and a large number of buggies and carriages smashed into kind-ling wood. The grove contained several thousand people, who were driven into a panic by the storm.

GUILTY OF BAD FAITH.

State Department's Sharp Tone To-ward Great Britain. The Washington correspondent of the London Chronicle asserts that recent official correspondence includes a dispatch and his wife was formerly an army "las

gland has been guilty of bad faith in carrying out the terms of the Paris seal award. The correspondent says:

"There is no doubt that the publication of this dispatch will cause resentment in England. It was really the work of Mr. Foster and Mr. Hanlin, jointly. of Mr. Poster and Mr. Hainlin, jointly, I learn that the administration is very proud of the dispatch, and believes it will be received in the United States with the same necentar approval as greeted Mr. Olney's Venezuela dispatch. Lord Salis-

Other's Veneziela displace. Lott Salesbury has not yet replied.

"A later displach of the same series compining that while America maintained a fleet of five vessels to prevent illegal scaling in Behring Sea England had only two, one of these being a mere

ALTGELD AND THE ISSUES.

Ex-Governor of Illinois Addresses

Ex-Goyernor of Illinois Addresses a Brooklyn Meeting.

John P. Altgeld, former Governor of Illinois, spoke to an attentive audience of about 2,500 persons Monday morning in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meting was held under the auspices of the Democratic League of Kings County, and was ostensibly a Fourth of July celebration. For those Democrats who would tenuorize, who would impore the silver. The excersionists left Denver with the thereigned a vice suestion, and run the campaign on purely local issues. Altgold has but one epithet, "Traitors!" "The Benedict Arnold of thereigned and burning in the corners of the cars trying to keep warm. They had gone the foolish virgins one better. Not beside him!" For those Demogration is trimmed and burning—they had actually left them as home.

The general resone the foolish virgins one better. Not only had they failed to have their lamps trimmed and burning—they had actually left them at home.

The general condition of the weather, the fools out the State has been very unusual for the summer time, even in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains.

Snow was reported from various parts, and at Telluride there was a four condition of the weather.

Many Stricken Down During the Days of the Torrid Visitation. A tremendous death roll from the ex-

cessive heat during the past week has been placed on the record. In Chicago during the first six days of the hot wave thirty-seven persons succumbed and 149 were prostrated. Monday there were twelve deaths in Cincinnati and seventy prostrations, while in Detroit and vicinity on the same day the unmerciful rays of

Following is the recorded temperature Monday at the places named:

. 98 Boston . 96 Albany, N. Y. . 94 New York, . 92 Dodge City, Kan, . 94 Concordia

Calro
St. Louis
Detroit 96 North Platte 92
Omaha90 Cleveland94
Oswego, N. Y 94 St. Paul
Galveston88 Abilene, Texas94
Oklahoma92 Vicksburg92
Little Rock98 Nashville90
Memphis96 Charlotte, N. C92
Jacksonville, Fla86 Montgomery 9?
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A this protection the
TOTAL CONTENTS -
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THITTING
THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF
111

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has a the assistants in his department four ex Congressmen and an ex-Mayor. Neither the Chinese nor the Portu

ruese minister has made a protest agains the Hawaiian trenty of annexation The congressional district represented

by Jerry Simpson is, in point of population, the largest in the United States. The resignation of Magrane Cox, United States minister to Honduras and Salva dor, has been received at the State De partment.

A bell has been purchased by the family of the late Secretary of the Treasury Dan-iel Manning for the United States cruiser which bears his name.

Senator Spooner presented a petition to the Senate signed by 103,900 citizen's of Chicago, protesting against the propose increase of the tax on beer. Senator Frye of Maine has invited Pres

ident McKinley and Senator Mark Hann to visit him during the summer and enjoy the fishing of the famous lake region of Maine. Congressman Sulloway of New Hamp

shire is a member of the Salvation Arm; sent by Secretary Sherman to Ambassa-sie." He has frequently been seen in dor Hay, dated May 10, for submission to Salvation Army parades, both in Massa-Lord Salisbury, insinuating that Enchusetts and in Washington.

TARIFF BILL PASSES

SENATE APPROVES THE DINGLEY MEASURE.

Final Ballot Shows Thirty-eight Ayes and Twenty-Eight Nocs - It Now Goes to the House for Further Con-

Bill Goes Through,
By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the
tariff bill was passed in the United States Senate shortly before 5 o'clock Wednes day. The culmination of the long and ar duous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Recal Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the reur area, while every seat in the galleries save those reserved for foreign representatives was

The main interest centered in the final vote, and aside from this there was lit-tle of a dramatic character in the debute. The early part of the day was spent or amendments of comparatively minor im-portaire, the debate branching into financial and multirust chainels. By 4 o'clock the Senators began manifesting their impatience by calls for "vote," "vote," and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final yote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then at 4:55 o'clock the Vice President aroses. and announced the passage of the bill-yeas, 38; nays, 28. There was no dem-onstration, but a few scattered hand-claps were given as the crowds dispersed.

Following is the	vote cast:
	YEAS.
Allison,	McMillan.
Baker,	Mantle.
Burrows,	Mason,
Carter.	Morrill.
Clark,	Nelson,
uliom,	Penrosc,
Davis,	-Ferkins.
Deboe,	Platt (Conn.)
Clkins,	Platt (N. Y.),
airbanks.	Pritchard,
oraker.	Proctor,
Sallinger,	Quay.
Tale.	Sewell,
Isona,	Shoup,
Inwley.	. Spooner,
ones (Nev.),	Warren, Wellington,
icBride.	Wetmore,
icEnery.	Wilson-38.
demers,	AYS.
Sacon.	Mallory.

Bate, Berry, Camery, Cannon, Chilton, Olay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris (Kan.), Jones (Ark.),

The fellowing pairs were announced, the first named would have voted for the bill and the last named against it:

Aldrich and Murphy, Chandler and Mc Laurin, Frye and Gorman, Gear and Smith, Hansbrough and Daniel, Hoar and Harris (Tenn.), Thurston and Tillman, Wolcott and George

An unalysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republi-cans, 2 silver Republicans, Jones (Ney.) and Mantle, and 1 Democrat, McEner The negative vote was cast by 25 Dem ocrats, 2 Populists, Harris (Kan.), and Turner, and 1 silver Republican, Cannon Eight Republicans were paired for th bill and eight Democrats against it. The Senators present and not voting were. Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver Republicans, 2,

riz. Teiler and Pettigrew viz., Teiler and Pettigrew.
Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the House for a conference, and Senators Allison, Abdrich, Platt (Conn.), Burrows, Jones (Nev.), Vest, Jones (Ark.), and White were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The tariff debate began May 25, on which day Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the

Finance Committee, made the opening statement. The actual consideration of the sun brought death to five. There were many prostrations and several deaths in other cities.

the bill began the next day, and debate has been continuous since then covering deaths in other cities. ble in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking former debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discus sion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles. Mr. Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber after the first day, and since then the bill has been in iramediate charge of Mr. Allison. The opposition has been directed in the main by Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Vest (Mo.), while Senators White, Cufferr, Gray and Allen have frequently agured in the debate. The bill as it goes back to the House re-enacts the anti-trust section of the Wilson law, while the reciprocity and retailatory pro-visions are substituted for those of the

House.

One of the most important new provisions added by the Senate is that placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock. A side from these more important changes the bill us it goes back to the House has 874 amendments, of vaious degrees of importance, which mus f Congress.



J. H. R. Molson, a wealthy banker of Montreal, has given \$155,000 to Canadian charities. The Crown Princess of Sweden has tak-

en to bicycle riding for her health, and has already found the exercise beneficial. The French ambassador to Great Brit-nin is the best paid ambassador in the

world, his yearly salary being \$60,000. Gen. Benjamin Prentiss, the "hero of Shiloh," at one time one of the wealthiest men in Illinois, is said to be in meager circumstances.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Withers of Bloomington, Ind., bequeaths \$40,000 to found a library in Nicholasville, Ky., where she was born.

Mrs. Clara Fisher Macder, the once famous actress, now 86 years old, has published her memoirs. She went on the stage when 6 years old and followed the profession continuously for seventy-two

BOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rov. R. L. Cope, Pastor. services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7% p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer me usday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C.W. Potter Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folwing morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN OHURCH— Rev. A.P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-day at 1030 a.m. and 7p. m., and every Wednes-day at 7p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:50 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:39 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each mouth.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WE:GHT, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at

MBS. M. E. HANSON, President. RÉBECCA WIGHT, Sec GRALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121 .-Meets every third Tuesday in each mon

J. K. MERZ. H. P. A. TAYLOB, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. Johnson, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 1,2 -CRAWFORD
Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. Collins Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST ERN STAR, 70.83, meets Monday evening ou or before the full of the moon

MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, L. O. F., No. 700.-Meets

second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Mont. every first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

GRALLING MICH. The Grayling House is conveniently significa-being nose the dayout and huminess houses, is newly betti, turnisted in Britanias Gya, and heated by steam throughout. Every micention will be paid to the conformal guests. Sine sam-ple-rooms for common and structures.

> F. D. HARRISON. (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

TONSOTIAL Artist,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Shaving and Bair-Cutting done in the Latest
Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop most
corner Michigan Avenue and Bairtond Street,
Prompt at endon given all customers.
Oct. 1, 91.

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on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

mined battle is in progress. All the mines, with the exception of a comparatively, small number, are idle, and it is thought nearly every miner will come out. The circumstances indicate a strike of some length, and in consequence the distress

At Glouster, Ohio, the miners'indulged in threats of holding up coill trains. But their local officials kept them quiet by telling them this was coal mined before the strike was declared. However, several of the Glouster men said if non-union coal mined after July 4 in West Virginia and the Pittsburg district were hauled across Ohio to the lakes they would fix

National President Ratchford said Tuesday that he had received reports showing that the greater part of Penn-sylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was

sylvana, Illinois, Indiana and Onio Was-idle, and within a day or two a complete suspension is expected. The Ohio miners are practically a unit for higher wages, as 23,000 of the 29,000 miners in the State are already holding out for the

President Patrick Dolan, of the Pitts

burg district, estimated the total number

of men out to be nearly 15,000. Presi-

dent Dohn further said the reports from all over the district indicate the strike will be more general than at first supposed. Along the Monongahela River work has

practically been suspended and a deter-

15.000 BIRMINGHAM

estimated that the different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about six weeks.

wholesaic dealers. The total output in Ohio for the year 1895 was 11,000,000

tous in tound numbers, an accress of 500. representing organized inbor, met in spe-cial session Tuesday, and decided to invite the labor arbitration commissioners of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois to meet in Indianapolis, with the view of agreeing upon a proposition of arbitration to be submitted to the operators and miners. Gov. Mount told the commissioners that he would co-operate in any plans agreed upon, and would ask the Governors of the

other States interested to joint him in furthering the movement SWEPT BY A TORNADO

Ten Are Dead at Lowry. Minn., and the Town is Demolished.
Dispatches received at Duluth say that a cycloic obliterated the town of Lowry, Minn., and that possibly ten people were killed and several injured. Lowry is situated at the See Line several beauty. unted on the Soo Line, seven miles from Glenwood, on the Northern Pacific Railrond. The cyclone traveled from south-west to northwest.

The cyclone struck Lowry shortly after

the great.

At Glouster, Ohio, the miners indulged the cyclonic cloud were seen in Duluth about 7 o'clock. The sky was overcast with clouds that circled as they moved rapidly northeast, and there was a yellow cast that was ascribed to the sun pen etrating through them. People looked in wonder on the scene, but nobody ascribed the conditions to a cyclone. The clouds moved high in the air and circled with

amazing loss of wealth to the country as be effected, or the establishment of an eighthour work day, which is necessary to take the surplus labor off the market, which is necessary to take the surplus labor off the market, the grace of the only daughter of Mrs. Month's loss to operators, at 10 cents a day each. \$10,000.000 cents prout per ton on 16,000,000 tons. 1,600,000 Loss to railroads at 30 cents per ton ton. 4,000,000 Loss to coal companies stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak. \$437,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak. \$437,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak. \$24,922,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak. \$347,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak. \$437,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak. \$437,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak. \$437,500 Market of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents a day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents and speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at death of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at day speak stores at the rate of 75 cents at the ra

States Minister to Spain.

The present and prospective relations of the United States with Spain, because is believed that the expense of maintaining the strike in the State of Ohio alone will coal on the Ohio docks ready for ship of the United States with Spain, because of the coal operators \$10,000 and the railroad companies \$27,000. To this must also be added the decreased carnings of the interest of supplying transient trade. With restricted companies \$27,000. To this must also be added the decreased carnings of the interest companies serious for the most deficate of supplying transient trade. With restricted companies \$27,000 and the railroad companies \$27,000 and the



began the practice of law in the metrop-olis in 1857. In 1861 he was made Unit-ed States assistant district actorney for New York, and after eighteen months on New 10th, and after eightern months cu-tered the army as a volunteer, serving until 1805. He was rapidly promoted, receiving the brevel of brigader general, In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant Gov-ernor of New York, and in 1870 was deancross Ohio to the lakes they would try to prevent it. As the West Virginia district has paid no attention to the strike, coal probably will continue to be hauled across Ohio. The provocation thus afforded the strikers for metallation will across Ohio. The provocation thus afforded the strikers for metallation will destroyed. The railroad tracks were the has practiced law.



REVIVE THE TROLLEY CAR ROB-BERY BUSINESS. Hold Up Two in One Evening-Wild

Panic on a Little Chicago Excursion Stenmer-Dun & Co.'s Encouraging Report of Business.

Street Car Robbers Street car bandits are abroad in Chi Two trolley cars were held to ay night and crews and passenrobbed of their valuables. In one case three women were among the vic time, and were compelled under threats of death to hand over all of value they had with them. The Giero and Proviso and the Archer avenue electric lines were the ones to suffer, and \$100, three gold. watches and a revolver are numbered among the robbers' booty. In the first case the car had slowed up at 10:45 on West Porty-eighth avenue before cross-ing the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, when three masked men leaped out of the larkness. Besides Conductor Frank darkness. Warren and Motorman Albert Eckerhian there were three women passengers. The latter were panic-stricken, and the crew, so well was the robbery planned, was unemptled their victims' pockets in a business-like manner and disappeared in the darkness again; At 11:35 the Archer ayonue car was waylaid, presumably by the same men. Conductor F. S. Freb and Motorman August Johnson had reached the end of the line, Kedzie ave-nue and Thirty-eighth street, when three men leaned upon them with drawn re The conductor lost \$60, a watch and a revolver. The motorman, fortu-nately, had nothing of value about his

AT A STORM'S MERCY.

Chicago People Given a Fright by Sunday Night's Blow. Out of a say that was reasonably clear at sunset an unpredicted storm of winand rain came suddenly at 8:30 o'clock and gave Chicago people affoat and ushore some damp and thrilling expe-riences. The excursion steamer Macatawn was caught in a squall and begreat roller which washed abourd and the buffeting of the boat by the waves the twenty-nive passengers were frightened into a panic. There were twenty-nive passengers aboutd—ten of them women and they all joined in piercing cries for help. Capt. Oliver Landreth, who as soon as he saw the danger began making preparations to run out of it, was compell ed to turn his attention to the affrighted passengers. Some were preparing to jump into the sen. The eraft carried a deck crew of seven all told, some of them acting as waiters as well as deck hands. They hearkened to the commands of Ca Landresh and kept their senses. A fire-man or two came up from the boiler-room and joined the Captain's Gree. They selzed men and dragged them into the cabins, where they dropped them uncere-moniously in safe places. Women who fainted were picked up and taken inside, where it the increased darkness they were left to revive as best they could, while the crew returned to round up the other passengers, who, were scampering about the deek like a lot of stampeded slices. Then use Captain furned his attention to saving his boat, and made the run to South Chicago safely.

CROPS HELP OUT TRADE.

Prospects for a Good Yield Are Highly

Reassuring.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "It seems to be the fact that crops in other countries are less promising than usual, and the demand for American wheat is supplemented even at this sension by exports of 2,605,594 bushels of corn, against 530,610 bushels for the same week law year. week last year. Each week raises the estimate of wheat yield, however, and if the weather continues favorable the crop may prove a most important factor in the future of national and international business. The prospect as to corn is growing more cheerful with each week, and an numense crop is now anticipated: "Pan-ures for the week have been 206 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 39 last year."

WIND DUES DAMAGE.

Kentucky and Tennessee Towns Suf-

fer from Storm.

A week of terrific heat culminated Friday afternoon in a tornado which swept over West Kentucky and Southern Illinois. At Paducah the destruction was confined to the downtown section. fourth and fifth floors of the Three Rivers mill, the largest flour mill in the State. were blown away. Metropolis and Brook-yn, in Illinois; Mayfield, Eddyville and Kuttawa, in Kentucky, and Paris, Tenn., suffered severely.

Athletes of the Diamond. Following is the standing of the clubs the National Baseball League:

Or the stational was	COMME TONE
W. 1	
Boston 45 17	
Cincinnati41 18	Philadelphia, 30
Baltimore40 . 21	Louisville 25
New York 37 23	Chicago27
Cleveland 34 .20	Washington . 23
20-200000000000000000000000000000000000	T 10

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

St. Paul. ... 49 25 Detroit ... 34 34 11 Indianapolis. 43 23 G'nd Rapids. 24 46 Columbus ... 44 24 Minneapolis. 24 49 Milwaukee ... 44 28 Kansas City 21 52

Believe in the Gathmann Shell. The naval ordnance officers still have faith in the shell for high explosives invented by Louis Gathmann, of Chicago, which blew up a \$40,000 gun at Indian Head proving grounds a few weeks ago The tests of this terrible shell have been renewed, with encouraging results. Harvesters Give Up.

The heat wave is causing suffering all over western Kentucky. Two hundred employed on the Illinois Central below Paducah struck, declaring that they could

Wipes Out an Ced Fend.
Sam Mitchell, husband of the newlyappointed postmistress of Empire City,
Kan, wiped out an old fend by shooting
and killing Link Cole, ex-city marshal. The men met on the street and Mitchell shot without warning. Cole killed Mitch-

ell's brother a year ago. Carried Down to Death, A car containing ten passengers of the Interurban electric road between Sagi-naw and Bay City, Mich., went through the open swing of a bridge two niles below Bay City Wednesday morning, drowning six people and injuring the

CAUGUT AT HER SIXTH ATTEMPT. Rhode Island's Girl Train Wrecker Is

rested by the Sheriff.

Arrested by the Sheriff.

After having made six attempts to wreck New York, New Haven and Hartford trains, Fanny Taylor a 13-year-old colored girl, has been arrested near the hamlet of Slocunville, R. I. When the Sheriff and his men came noon her a freight train had just crashed into a rail which sile had placed on the track. It is possible that the girl has made seven attempts to derail trains within half a mile of where the was caught. A pile of of where the was caught. A pile stones was found on the track ten d stones was found on the track ter days ago; but nothing was though; of that. When the postal express from Boston ran into a heap of ties and damaged the engine, the railroad company put a patrol on the track. For two nights the trains were not disturbed. Then, five consecutive attempts were made to wreck trains on the road, Head it not been for the barking of a dog that the girl had wither, it is doubtful whether the Sheriff's men would have caught her. The girl was suspected of the attempted crime from being seen near the tracks at a late hour on the night after the postal train from being seen near the tracks at a Inte-hour-on the night after the postal train so nearly came to grief. A watch was put on her, and she was captured after a freight train had just crashed over a crossite which she had placed on the track. The girl, who is of rather light complexion and decidedly attractive ap-pearance, is presumably insane. When she was taken to the Washington County full, in Kingston, she still refused to talk, beyond saying that she is 10 years of age. She also refused to eat, and at-templed to escape whenever a chance of-fered. Since the girl's arrest it has been learned that her father, who works as a learned that her father, who works as a laborer, has a funcied grievance against the railroad company on account of a will which he says is do from a railroad contractor. It is surmised that the girl may have heard her father complaining about this fan-cied wrong and set out to right matters by wrecking a train.

H. B. STONE KILLED.

Chicago Man Dies While Celebrating Independence Day. Henry B. Stone, President of the Chiingo Triephone Company, met instant death at his summer home at Nonquitt, death at his summer nome at Nonquit, Mass, Monday by the bursting of a fire-works bomb. Mr. Stone had brought with him a lot of fireworks for the celebration, and it was while he was firing these that he met fifs death. Among the fireworks was a mine which was so devised as to scatter paper animals of various colors. Mr. Stone had applied the torch to this Mr. Stone had applied the torch to this piece, but for some reason it did not appear as if the spark were going to reach the mine. Air. Stone advanced and took the piece up in his hands, when it exploded, striking him full in the face. His ploded, striking him full in the face. His features were badly mutilated and he sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Friends of Mr. Stone who were present cannot tell just how the accident occurred. One gentleman who was present states that when Mr. Stone first applied the torch to the bomb the party turned their backs toward Mr. Stone and Tang a burt disense for safety inst about ran a short distance for safety just about the time the explosion should have taken place. When the bomb did not at one place. When the bomb did not at one go off, and seemed as it it were not going to. Mr. Stone took it in his hands, holding it quite close to his face, presumbly to fan the spark into a blue by nhly to ran the spark into a blaze by blowing upon it. Before the party had fairly turned to view the explosion they were herified to see Mr. Stone drop to the ground ainly a crash and volume of flame and smoke.

PASSES THE SENATE.

Tariff Bill Goes Through by a Vote of 38 to 28. By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the Sointe short-ly before 5 o'clock Wednesday. The cul-mination of the long and arduous strug-gle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries save those reserved for foreign representatives was occupied. The following pairs were announced, the The following pairs were announced, the first named would have voted for the bill and the last named against it: Aldrich and Murphy, Chandler and McLaurin, Erye and Gorman, Gear and Smith, Hansbrough and Daniel, Hoar and Harris (Tenn.), Thurston and Tillman, Wol-cott and George. An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 silver Republicans, 1,0nes (Nev.), and Månde, and 1. Democrat, McEnery. The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris (Kan.), and Turner, and 1 silver Republican, Cannon. Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The Senators present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz.: Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart: silver Republicans, 2, viz. Teller and art; silver Republicans, 2, viz: Teller and Pettigrew.

FEAR MUTINY IN INDIA.

People of Hindustan Exasperated Against the British.

London dispatch: Affairs in British India are critical.—The belief in official circles, both here and in Calcutta, is that a nutinous conspiracy is being intehed.

It is conceded by the newspapers that discontent with British rule in Hindustan is remidly growing, caused principally by is rapidly growing, caused principally by the terrible conditions resulting from the fumine and the plague. There are some who openly say that a rebellion may be expected.

Does Much Damage, Eastern Minnesota received another drenching Tuesday night, increasing the apprehension regarding the crop. So much-water has fallen since July I that thousands of neres of small prain alon the rivers are completely submerged. It is certain that if the rain continues much longer much of the crop will be ruined. Lake St. Croix is on the rainnage and the rise during twenty-four hours has been unprecedented. The lake registers 12.4 feet, and most of the water from the northern tributaries has not yet arrived, Strings of logs lying south of the boom at Stillwater broke loose, and are jammed against the pontoon bridge. At Sandstone, Minn, the Kettle River reached the highest point in the memory of the oldest lahabitant. The dams above Princ City went out Tuesday night. The Mississippi at Little Falls has risen twenty inches since Friday night, and is still rise. feet, and most of the water from the inches since Friday night, and is still ris-ing. The small streams in that vicinity are more than bankful, and considerabl damage is reported to dams and bridges in the castern part of Morrison County. The Platte River is now higher. A seven hallstorm struck Benton and Stearns Counties and all the crops on a strip abou halt a mile wide and several miles in length on the west side of the river were destroyed. The Mississippi at St. Paul has risen over two feet in the last two

Millions of Gold Duc Ont.

The Cripple Creek district during the first six months of the present year produced \$0.075,000 gold, and it is predicted that the output for the year will have

a coinage value of \$14,000,000.

Jane Get Gay.
The latest issue of the Japan Herald says Japan will seize the Hawaiian Islands unless her claims are fully met, and will dery the United States to prevent

such action. Commenting upon the Ma-waiian situation editorially, the Horald says: "The ominous celm which is now prevailing regarding the Hawaiian ques-tion is not difficult to interpret, and any one who runs may read, notwithstanding the secrecy which attends the prepara-tions of the Japanese Government for a descent upon the Hawaiian Islands. The Japanese population now of the Sand-wich Islands is about 25,000; say 18,000 of them are men and those men are pi tical soldiers, who have been thro their conscript term in the nymy. send over two or three large transports, with the necessary arms armsunities send over two or three large transports, with the necessary arms, ammunition, field guns, etc., is the easiest thing possible. There are only two harbors worthy of the name in the Sandwich Islands—Honolulu and Hilo—and these and any other possible landing places would be seized upon by Japan before America could think of moving, by the troops which would be drawn from those who are already there as emigrants." re already there as emigrants.'

ENGINE AND TRAIN DITCHED.

Railroad Wrecks Due to Washoute Caused by Storm. Caused by Storm.
Tuesday night's storm paralyzed railroad traffic in parts of Minnesota. It
came so suddenly and raged so fiercely
that many trains ran into washouts without having any intimition of danger.
There is a bad week on the Great Northern eight miles west of St. Cloud, where an extra freight, with an engine and twenty cars, was ditched. Charles Wash-burn was instantly killed and Eugineer Pefer was injured. At Faribault the Straight River rose twenty feet in con-sequence of the downpour, and is now near the danger line. Numerous railroad and wagon bridges went out. A freight on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road was wrecked. Many casele have Moad was wrecked, Many chase have been drowned and the crops badly dam-aged. A Morristown, Minn., special says that cigirieen inches of water fell be-tween 11:30 p. m., and 4 a. m. The loss in bridges, logs, brick, crops and railroad in origos, togs, brick, crops and raintone construction is very heavy. A through freight train en route to Cleveland on the Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railway was derailed at Falliston, Pa., and ten cars were precipitated over an embankment into the Beaver River. Forty tramps Forty tramps pened and several were enight in the wreck. One unknown dead man and three injured have been taken out so far and six others are missing.

SWINDLED IGNORANT NEGROES.

Sharpers Collect Money and Promise a Pension.

From all over the black belt of Almbum come reports of the pension swindler's imposition on the ignorant negroes. Emissaries of the fakers, who appear to have made headquarters near Montgon ery, have gone through the country in forming the negroes that Congress ha passed a law pensioning all ex-slaves and their children for a fee ranging from 5' cents to \$2. The alleged agents have en-rolled thousands of the negroes, who are now hourly awaiting the payment of their payments. pensions. Several Government detectives are looking for the rascals.

FIVE HUNDRED POISONED.

Disastrous Result of July 4 Picnic in New York State, Five hundred persons at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., were possoned at a Fourth of July pienic by eating ham sandwich es, the most of the ham having been cooked in a copper-bottomed kettle. Three hundred of the afflicted ones suf-fered severely and are not yet well, but none have died. In every case, man and child, the symptoms were alike-violent cramps and spasms, nausea, burning fever. The physicians found the meat to thoroughly permeated with the poison that if any one had eaten largely of it the result would surely have been fatal.

BIG STOCK OF COAL.

Enough in the Northwest to Last

Four Months.

A. Brenholz, who manages the home office for the General Hocking Coal Company at Columbus, Ohio, says there is at least 150,000 tons of coal in storage in the Northwest. He estimates that this will supply all demands for at least four months, no matter how veneral the minmonths, no matter how general the min-ers' strike becomes. There is considera-ble coal on the Ohio docks ready for shipment by lake, but this will be held for supplying transient trade. With respect to a supply for the railroads, it is esti-mated that the different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about

In all parts of the country east of the Mississippi Valley, and in the Southwest, the heat was terrific Saturday and Sunday. In Colorado a furious snow storm raged. At Duluth, a cloudburst didnearly a million dollars' damage. In Chicago Saturday five died and forty-five succumbed—to the heat; in Cincinnat thirteen died, and fifty were prostruted; temperature in the two cities was 100 and 102 degrees, respectively. Sunday night 102 degrees, respectively. Sunday night a thunder storm cooled Chicago, and saved many lives.

Great Eonrth in Elgin. A 250-pound cannon exploded at Elgin, Ill., Monday evening, when forty people were near. Pieces were blown 500 feet. No one was seriously hurt

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, 53,50 to \$5,25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3,00 to \$3,75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2,00 to \$4,00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn. No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rre, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter. choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs. fresh. se to se; new potatoes, 75c to 90c per

Dushel.
Indiniapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs. \$3.00 to \$3.75; she'fp, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c. to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs.

S3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; nogs, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 28c; oats, No. 2-mixed, 20c mixed, 20c to 20c; oils, No. 2-mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c

o 24e; rye, 34c to 36c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 red. 76c to 78c:

corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 30c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 30c; rye, No. 1; 35c to 30c; pork, mess, -Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs.

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheen, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat; No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oats. No. 2 white, 22c to 23c;

butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, West-

MEET IN MILWAUKEE

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSO CIATION CONVENES.

welve Thousand Present at the Open ing Session-Warm Welcome Extended to the Delegates by the City's High Officials.

Throngs of Teachers.

In the vast auditorium of the gayly decorated exposition building in Milwaukee the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association was for-mally opened Tuesday night. It was the launching of an event of dual brilliancy. The people of a city and State that have ever fittingly responded to the demands made upon their hospitality and their re-sources paid tribute to their guests in cordial love and greeting. The delegates whose presence had inspired the magnificence of the welcome formed an array that was a composite picture of intellect and of mentt. It was an inspiring scene. When the great throngs had pressed through the doorways for more than an hour and when no more could enter, 12, 000 persons confronted the stage. From the edge of the platform, buried behind a wealth of palms and other tropical foliage, to the furthermost galleries there were

iers upon tiers of faces. Into every cranny of the immense hall, never before so tested, were massed members of the mul-titude. In the long rows of chairs that extended the length and brendth of the ny of the imme place below were the educational forces and all about them and in the galleries were the people that had assembled to greet them. On the platform were distinreet them. On the platform were distin-uished public men, speakers and guests. Teachers from the little red schoollouses in the rural districts, schoolma'ams from the big cities and educators of national reputation from the universi-ties and famous institutions of learning met and mingled with each other. They assembled to listen to suggestions for better educational methods, to tell what they

Prof. A. T. Ormond, of Princeton University, read the first paper. President James H. Baker, of the University of colorado, presented the second addres He said that the university represents the philosophy of a people at a given epoch and their political, social and industrial tendencies. The third of the series of addresses was delivered by Prof. Joseph Swain, of the University of Indiana, and formerly of the faculty of Stanford Uni-

versity.

At the afternoon meeting of the council the subject discussed was election in general education, and an address on the subject was delivered by E. E. White of Columbus, Ohio. He gave his views as to the policy of permitting the student to step aside from set courses of study and mark out his own line of research and

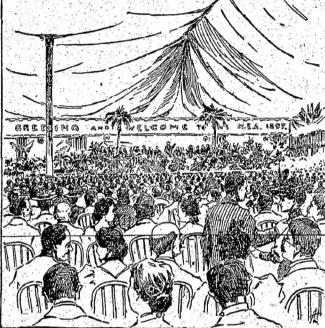
investigation,
At 2:30 in the afternoon the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. E. A. took place. Treasurer J. C. McNeill of West Superior reported that the total income of the association for the year amounted to \$20,540.87, and the total expenditures to \$19,948.16, leaving a cash balance of \$592.71. During the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Educational Association it was re-ported that \$2,000 had been added to the treasury during the year, and that the re-serve fund of the organization now amounts to over \$60,000.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

avorable Weather Helps Growth in The following crop bulletin is based on the reports of the directors of the cli-

mate and crop sections: mate and crop sections:
—In the States of the central valleys, lake region and Tev Hashind, the week has been very, favorable to crops, the high temperature being especially favorable to corn. In the Southern States the conditions have been less favorable, the excessive heat and absence of rainfull proving injurious to most crops. On the Pacific coast the week has been very fa-vorable.

In the principal corn States of the central valleys corn has made rapid growth, but in the Southern States it is suffering for rain, in some sections seriously. Exknew of the working of the present system, for rain, in some sections seriously. Ex-tems, to learn and to advise, and, from n cessive talns in Missouri have retarded



THE MEETING IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

thing to the efforts of the best educators to insinuate rather than force knowledge into the minds of the young. First General Session

vast or limited experience, to add some-

First General Session.

The first general session was opened with proyer by Rabbi S. Hecht, and after the singing of "America" by the immense male chorus, composed of over 300 voices from the leading musical societies of the city, which was lustly applauded by the 12,000 teachers in attendance at the gathering the addresses of melance and acceptance. ring, the addresses of welcome and responses thereto were delivered and met with a kind reception from the audience. A number of pleasant things were said by Gov. Scofield, Mayor, Rauschenberger,

State Superintendent of Public Instruc tion J. Q. Emery and H. O. R. Siefert superintendent of public schools in Mil-wankes, in welcoming the visiting educa-tors to the fair Cream City. The address of Mayor Rauschenberger was par ticularly calculated to tickle the rancy of the visitors, and called forth a generous round of applause. The responses by A. E. Winship of Boston, J. L. Holloway of Arkansas, Aaron Gove of Denver and Al- eighteen or twenty others were burt in bert G. Lane of Chicago were also in a street car wreck Tuesday night on the happy vein and calculated to make the Forbes street line of the Consolidated Miwaukee people feel good over the great. Traction Company at Pittsburg. The success of this year's convention of the Educational Association, as well as content with the manner in which they ar anged for the reception of the immen throng of people now being entertained in

through with President Charles R. Skinner delivered his annual address, and hewton S. Dougherty of Peoria followed him with a paper on "The Study of History in Our Public Schools." Both were masterly expositions of the topics treated.

Mayor Rauschenberger only echoed the sentiments of every Milwaukeean when he said every citizen was proud of the fact that his native heath had been selected as the rendezvous of the 20,000 bright pedagogues. The addresses by Gov. Sconged, Principal Sieters and State Su-perintendent Emery were brief and extended to the visitors a hearty welcome to the city and State.

the city and State.

In responding to these words of welcome Prof. A. E. Winship, of the American Institute of Instruction, said it was an honor to extend thanks to the people lived with her son-in-law, W. N. Hood, of Milwaukee in the name of the institu-tion he represented, the oldest teachers' sociation in the world

Deliberations Begun. After another musical selection by the male chorus the deliberations proper of the convention were begun with address. s by President Skinner and Newton C. Dougherty. The topic dwelt upon by President Skinner was "The Best Educi-tion for the Masses." Prof. Skinner re-ferred to the development of educational institutions in this country, until now i is no longer necessary for any person to go abroad for his schooling. He placed great stress upon the importance of prop-erly educating the children of the masses in the right direction, to the end that they shall become fully equipped for ex-ercising the duties of citizenship and fulereising the duties of citizensing and rul-filling the obligations due their country and society. Newton C. Dougherty of Peoria fellowed President Skinner in a timely address on "The Study of History in Our Public Schools." The second day's session of the Na-

tional Council of Education, which is rec-ognized as the senate of the Educational Association, attracted a large assemblage of distinguished educators to Temple Emanu-El in the morning and afternoon "University Ideals" was the subject of three papers read at the morning session

cultivation and the crop is still back ward in Minnesota. In Texas, while the late crop is suffering from drought, the early planted is matured and a good yield assured. Cotton is needing rain over the greater portion of the cotton belt. The bulk of the winter wheat crop is now harvested south of the fortieth parallel, about the latitude of the central portions of Illinois; Indiana and Ohio.

Excessive rains have retarded harvesting in Missouri and caused further damage to that in shock. Good progress with harvesting has been made in Nebraska and Northern Indiana, and harvesting will soon begin in Michigan. The crop is maturing on the North Pacific coast, and in California, where harvesting is prog-ressing rapidly, the grain is shrunken less than was anticipated. Spring wheat has continued to make favorable progress

FATAL WRECK IN PITTSBUEG. Street Cars Collide, with Severe in-

Four people were fatally injured and Atwood street car had gone rount half-way down the hill when it jumpe i the track. Closely following it came an open summer car with a trailer, both densely

Told in a Few Lines. The twentieth annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Pittsburg.

Richard Adams, a wealthy Mowenque Ill., farmer and an old soldier, died from injuries received in a runaway. Mrs. B. F. Willey is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lester F. Bahr, of

South Bend, Ind. She was 97 years of

The wild gas well porth of Anderson Ind., which caught fire Saturday night, is still burning, and a great deal of dun-age is being done.

David Perkins, a veteran of the Mex can war and a member of Company D, Fifty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, during the civil war, is dead, aged 72 years.

Thomas Morgan, an iron worker at Youngstown, Ohio, and his wife were driving, when their horse backed the rig over Manning's Heights, and both John Henry Breens, an eccentric old man living alone on his farm near Au-burn, Ind., was found unconscious and

bady beaten. Murder was evidently in tended. When the turnley at the Joliet. Ill., p lice station opened up the cells he found Michael Sullivan dead. He had fallen from his berth with his head twisted under his arm.

Property valued at \$75,000 has been assigned by the J. F. Crawford Lumber Company of Mexico, Mo., subject to debts for amounts aggregating \$60,000. Calla way, Independence, St. Charles and Lou isiana banks held notes.

STATE TICKET NAMED

IOWA GOLD DEMOCRATS HOLD A CONVENTION.

Nominations for State Offices Made and Pistform Adopted by Accioma tion-Letters Read from ex-President Cleveland and Henry Watterson

Declares for Gold.

For Governor John Oliggitt
For Lieutenant Governor S. H. Mailory
For Supreme Court Judge W. I. Babb
For Superintendent of Public Instruction J. B. Knoepfler
For Railroad Commissioner Peter A. Dey Three hundred delegates representing

the gold Democrats of Iowa met in State convention in Des Moines, nominated the above ticket and adopted a platform the principal planks of which are devoted to gold, high liquor license, economy in State government and tariff for revenue only.

All of the nominations were made by

acclaimation. The platform was adopted as reported by the committee without dis-pute or division. The work of the con-vention was quickly accomplished. The sessions were enlivened by speeches by Fred Lehmann of Missouri and other noted gold Democratic speakers, and by the reading of messages from Grover Oleveland and Heary Watterson.

The nominee for Governor, John Clig-gitt of Mason City, has been a district Judge and is a lawyer of prominence among the members of the State bar. He has pever aspired to a political office. S. H. Mallory of Chariton, candidate for doutement Governor bas consider means and is retired from active business

means and is retired from active business life. W. I. Babb, candidate for Supreme Judge, was candidate for Governor two years ago on the Democratic ticket. He has been a district judge. Peter A. Dey of Iowa City, candidate for Railroad Commissioner, held that office for several years, defeating the Republican candidate on two occasions. He was himself defeated three years ago. J. P. Knoepfler, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, was superintendent of Schools, was superintendent during the last term of Gov. Horace Boies.

The convention was called to order Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock by Chairman W. C. Mullin, of the State Central Committee, of Cedar Rapids. The sessions were held in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, which seats 800, and the hall was filled. There were 300 accredited delegates.

were 300 accredited delegates.

Cleveland Sends a Letter. At the first mention of Cleveland's name the convention broke out in wild cheering. Several times Chairman French was interrupted by applause while reading the letter, and at its conclusion there was another scene of cheering. Watter-son's letter was also loudly applauded. The convention voted to send replies to

Grover Cleveland's letter was as fol

Mr. Paul Kerch, Davenport, Iowa:
My Dear Sir—My love of true Democracy is so latense and my belief in the necessity of its supremacy to the welfare of the country is so clear, that I cannot fall to sympatiate with effort to save the principles of my party from threatened abandonment. I believe the very existence of true Democracy 5, an agency of good to the American peo-Delieve the very existence of true Democracy 28-48 as general of the American people is in the hands of those who indore and are willing to be guided by the deciarntion of principles announced by the National Democratic party, it is a high mission to thus have in keeping the life and mediance of the party which has deserved so well of our countrymen, and the important considerations involved should sincerely stimulate that particular effort. The work before us rises, above partisan triumphs and its reward. The question is, are we doing our cuty to our country and to the principles of our party? No success worth the time can be reached except in the path of principle. I hope the National Democrats of Jowa will be fall to exhibit to their follows in every ot fall to exhibit to their follows in every state the bright light of true Democracy. tours, very truly. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Hon. Nathaniel French of Daven-ort was introduced and delivered his ad-lress as temporary chairman. His speech excited the convention to considerable en husinsm.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock with a much larger crowd in attendance than at the morning session. This was due to the fact that Fred Lehman of St. Louis, formerly of Des Moines, was an nounced to address the convention. The convention proceeded to the nomination of a State ticket. No ballots were taken, out one man being named for each position and nominated by acclaumation. Judge John Cliggitt of Mason County was nominated for Governor by ex-Senn-tor W. O. Schmidt of Scott County. S. H. Mallory of Chariton was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by Lucien B. Wells of Council Bluffs. Judge W. I. Babb of Mount Pleasant was nominated for Su-preme Judge by Judge J. J. Trimble of Keokuk. Peter A. Dey of Iowa City was cominated for Railrond Commissioner by Alexander Charles of Cedar Rapids, J. B. Knoepfler of Lansing was nominated for State Superintendent of Schools by Fred Heinz of Scott County.

Planks in the Platform.
At this point the Committee on Reso utions reported the platform adopted which was drafted by a sub-committee composed of W. W. Witmer, W. I. Babb and N. B. Holbrook, representing Des Moines, Henry and Iowa Counties. The resolutions are in part as follows:

resolutions are in part as follows:

The doctrine of paternalism, class legislation and debased coinage, to which each of the three coulracting parties making up the free ediver. Populistic, triple alliance in this State have recently pledged themselves in their several platforms, are as abhorrent to every true Democrat whon advocated by Populists under the name of Democracy is a necessary foo of each, and we repudiate them as unworthy of the support of every true Democrat.

cosary foo of each, and we reguldate them as unworthy of the support of every true Democracy. We hereby renew our feelty to the cardinal principles of Democracy which were first enunciated by affects on in the early of the cardinal principles of Democracy which were first enunciated by affects on in the early of the cardinal principles of government.

We denounce the Dingley tariff bill soon to be enacted into inw by a Republican Congress. Under the pretense of increasing the revenue, it is the old Republican polley of protection to the few at the expense of the revenue, it is the old Republican polley of protection to the few at the expense of the fulfillment of promised reward to those who supplied the party treasury. We renew our allegiance to the historic Democratic docardinal principles of the prohibitory and mulet legislation in this State which makes the sale of intoxicating liquors a crime, but condense the offense for money, and which discriminates nearinst the will of the majority in certain localities, and we demand the enactment of a just and proper law for the manufacture of the same.

The honesty, economy, courage, fidelity and wisdom of the administration of Grover Cicyeland command not only our approval, but our condense the orders and administration of Grover Cicyeland command not only our approval, but our condense and command not only our approval, but our condense and command and not only our approval, but our condense and command and not only our approval, but our cardinal command and command and command and command and command

eveland command not only our approva After the resolutions were afforted, as they were without division, Fred L. mann addressed the convention, after which it adjourned.

News of Minor Note

Jesse Landis, residing in New Spring-field, Ohio, a veteran of the war, com-mitted suicide by shooting Sunday. He had failed to effect a reconciliation with his wife, who had left him.

Henry Campe, commissioner of lights of Lebanon, Ill., committed suicide by shooting during a state of mental depression following an attack of epilepsy. He was 35 years of age and leaves a family.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate . House-Rills Possed or Introduce

in Either Branch-Questions of La ment to the Country at Large.

The Legislarive Grind. The Senate disposed of two tarical amendments Monday, that placing stamp tax being agreed to with little (no opposition and without the formality of a vote, while the Spooner amendment proposing a tariff investigation, was with drawn after a protracted stangale. The stamp amendment, as agreed to, faxes the following rates on bonds, etc.: "Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued after Sept. 15, 1897, by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value, or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on each original issue, whether an organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all transfers of shares of certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction deeper. onosing a tariff investigation, was with of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents." Exemptions from the stamp taxes are made in the case of State county and municipal bonds, and the stocks

cintions. Tuesday the Senate agreed to devote one more day to discussion of the tariff under the five ininute rule, and then proclause was withdrawn. Ar. Bacon made a personal explanation of his vote for Mr. Mills' amendment to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on all manufactured products. He had, he said, given the amendment his vote without due deliberation. If the imposition of such a tax could be confined to the sugar trust and ofter gigantic concerns existing in open violation of the law it would, upon meditation, com-mend itself to his judgment, but as it would touch every village and hamlet in the land and lay its hand upon the most humble he frankly avowed his regret for the vote.

and bonds of co-operative building asso-

The tariff bill passed the Wednesday morning by a vote of 38 to 28. The day was spent in amendments of minor importance. Following the passage of the bill, a resolution was agreed to asking the House for a conference, and Semifors Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansis, and White were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The session of the Senate Thursday was uneventful, the deficiency appropria-tion bill being considered throughout the day. Among its provisions is one accept-ing the invitation of France to partici-pate in the Paris exposition of 1900. The bill was not completed up to the time of djournment. An effort to have several claims added to the bill led to a debute on the propriety of paying Government claims, the general sentiment being that bill covering all claims should prought in at the next session of Congress. A resolution requesting the President to demand of Spain the release of One Molton, one of the Competitor prisoners, was referred to the Committee on oners, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A new committees amendment was agreed to appropriating \$6,000 in full indemnity to the heirs of three Italians lynched in Louislana in 1886, as was also one appropriating to the widow of the late Representative Cooke of Illinois \$5,000. The House sent Cooke of Illinois \$5,000. The House search the tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Paine of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosyenor of Ohio, Republicans, and Bailley of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Whasler of Alabama, Democrats, were ey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats, were appointed conferees. The proceedings were in nowise sensational. The House spent the afternoon under the special order adopted last week listening to eulogies on the life; and public services for Judge Holman.

Judge Holman. The Senate met Friday under the depressing influence of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been one of the conspicuous figures in the upper house of Congress for over twenty years. Rev. Mr. Johnston, chaplain, referred feelingly to the loss the Senate had sustained and spoke of Senator Harris' "rugged honesty, his unswerying attachment to his political principles, his opposition, to all uc considered wrong, his devotion to his State and his service to the nation." Senator Bate of Tennessee paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead, and offeced the usual resolutions which provided for a public funeral in the Senate, to which the House, President and cabinet, member Court, the diplomatic corps, major general of the army and the admiral of the navy were invited, and for a committee of nine Squators to accompany the remains to Tennessee. Then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.
After the Senate adjourned the Vice-President appointed the following named Senators to attend the remains to Memphis: Messrs, Bate, Walthall, Berry, Tur-pic, Ailen, Deboc, Pettus, Chilton and Wetmore.



The Jubilee.

The last sixty years have been great use in the history of England, but they have been even greater ones in the his-tory of this land of purs.—Baltimore

John Bull has time to turn from the serious business of the month and indulge in a characteristic bit of English humor. He calls us land-grabber in Plain Dealer.

Annexation.
With both Hawaii and Cubn on the bases, Tresident McKinley will have a great opportunity to make a double annexation play.—Washington Post.

Hawaii is at least affording a little di-rersion. When some of the Senators tire of annexing Cuba they can turn in and innex the other island for a while.-Chingo Record.

Speaking of Hawaiian annexation, it is pertinent to remark that if Uncle 8 could attend to his own business yould have more business to attend to.-

Cuba.

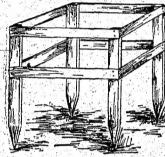
Weyler's trocha is apparently successful. It still keeps the insurgents out of Havana.—Indianapolis News. If Weyler could only have a dose of his own medicine, what a hemp festival in would be for the pacificos!-Louisville

Spain is anxious to know what the United States are going to do. The same anxion icty prevails over here.—Detroit Free

Weyler says he needs 60,000 troops. This just by way of proving that the Cuban revolution is already suppress-

ad .-- New York Journal.

arm and Home, shows the construcon of a support for raspberry bush are 11/2 to 2 inches square, and about are 1½ to 2 inches square, and about 2 feet or more long, as desired, and sharpened so as to be easily pushed by hand into the ground. Slats or cross pieces are of lath and two or more feet long, to suit whatever is to be trellised. By use of something of this sort the vines or bushes are kept up off the ground so that light and air can freely rculate through and about the base of plants, causing greater productive ness, better quality of fruit and doing away with much loss, decay and inconvenience in gathering. With care, a core or two of frames will last for



A VINE OR BUSH SUPPORT.

which can easily be seen on the plants and is not only cheaper than paris green, but more uniform in strength green, but more uniform

For Chicken-Eating Hoza is most exasperating and expensive herd into ravenous



from an old boot leg. The chicken thief was then caught, and pulling the ears forward, the top corners of the blind were fastened to them by means of pinchers and rings, such as are put in the snouts of pigs to prevent rooting. This blind will not prevent the but it does prevent him seeing chickens unless they are under his very nose, and then if he attempts pursuit the chances are that he brings his nose in violent contact with the feace or some other obstruction. A few such lessons and he concludes that he is no onger partial to chicken. A month of "leather specs" cured our most ravenous thief, and by blinding only the ring leaders the whole herd was soon as docile as well behaved porkers

should be.-Orange Judd Farmer. Profit in Cows. It requires about 150 pounds of butter per year to pay for the labor and feed devoted to a cow. The profit is the amount produced above the proportion necessary to pay the expens cow that produces 350 pounds of butter a year will give four times the profit that will be derived from a cow producing 200 pounds of butter per year, as the first 150 pounds must be charged to the cow as an expense. It can be seen, therefore, that one cow, giving 350 pounds of butter in a year, is equal, in the profit given by her, to four cows which produce 200 pounds each during the same time. The one cow will take up less room than will four. These facts show where the profit from dairy ing is derived.

10

Potash for Potatoes.

Potash is the mineral that is most needed for the potato crop. But it is much better distributed as a top dress ing over the whole surface than applied with the seed potatoes in the hill. otato roots very early in their growth fill the soil between the rows. mineral manures are applied in the hill. unless care is taken to mix them thoroughly with the soil, they may eat into the cut seed, and effectually destroy the When used broadcast, on the surface there is no danger of this.

Feeding Sheep at Pasture. The old proverh that the foot of the sheep is golden is scarcely true if the sheep have only the grass that grows in pasture as feed. But if fed grain or oll meal to fatten them while they very rich, and will increase fertility rapidly. Sheep do best on the natural to solve.

MANY MILLIONS.

grasses. They will soon ruin clover if illowed to eat it down, for they gnaw

closer to the soil than any other domes

The Comps of Fowls.

It is by closely watching the combs of

n has also begun laying early

than 2 years old, will moult late in the

Many medicinal plants can be grown

mint find ready sale, and sage, which is

well-known to every farmer, is import-

mandrake, blood root, pennyroyal, etc.

vhich are regarded as weeds in some

localities, all of which are largely used

White Grubs and Strawberries.
If, in plowing land to prepare it for

lanting, a great many of the white or

rown grubs are seen, there is no us

othy sod, the parent bug selecting such

the surface of the ground in the tim

othy plant is a favorite morsel with

the grub. Many pieces of timothy are every year ruined by this pest, but the

loss of grass does not involve so much

labor as where strawberries are plant-

ed and cared for, only to be destroyed

Gate Pastening. Here is a simple device for fasten-ing a farm gate that can be made by

anyone handy with tools. It consists

side, fastened with bolts. Between

them, for convenience in drawing the bolt back, is a handle. The wooden

bolt back, is a handle. The wooden bolt works through a slot in the post

and swings loose. It opens easily by merely pulling it back and fastens au-

tomatically, as the gate shuts by its

own weight, dropping into the slot it the post, the opening being beveled to

Hills on an Acre.
As there are 4,860 hills on an acre
when crops are planted three feet apart

each way, it is easy to see that the max

GOOD GATE LATCH.

allow it to enter easily.

hard wood any desired length and from

two to three inches in width.

This is hung

from one of the

rails by four pieces of hoop

iron, two on each

od to lay her egg, as the bulb just at

nd have a value in market.

eggs are extra cheap in the spring.

le animal cap do.

of the Tariff Bill-Had Republicans Controlled the Senate It Would Have Passed Long Ago.

Now that the tariff bill is about to become a law, and now that many feel that there was more time consumed in t than there should have been, it is well enough that the people should understand just where the delay occurred and what party is responsible for it.

The fact is, first, that the Republi have omitted to do so whenever I fore the public by those Democrats who are attacking the bill, and for po-

neal and the substitution of the protect ity in the Senate, that their hands have een tied, and that it is with the greatprotective tariff bill. No administration, since Washington, ever saw a

ment, even under the most favorable licans are doing all that is possible to hasten action, and should place the

upon the Democrats, It is the Democratic party and its leaders who are responsible for delay in action upon the tariff bill in the Senate. Had not the hands of the Republicans in the Senate been tled absolutely, the bill would have been upon the statute books long before now. The Republicans have worked in season and out of season to hasten action on this bill. They have laid aside every other consideration. They considered the various items in the bill, schedule by schedule, and paragraph by paragraph, in conference and caucus, and before the Finance Committee day by session, and during hours of the session, depriving themselves of the opportunity to answer the criticism made upon the bill and upon the party. simply for the purpose of gaining time and hastening flual action. They sat in their seats, quietly, in response the demand of the people that nothing should interfere with prompt action by the Senate, knowing that there was no other way by which they could hasfen the final vote. The Democratic memers recognizing the fact that the Republicans, in their anxiety to hasten the passage of the bill, were omitting to answer the false charges made against the bill and the party, proceed ed to pile up groundlss attacks and charges, setting up straw men and fighting them for the purpose of making cheap political capital, and the Re-publicans listened silently to these false charges made simply because of loyalty to those who were demandingprompt action. The fault of delay is ot with the Republican party, which does not, and can not, control the Senate, but is with the Democratic leaders who are persistently and and party, unnecessarily and maliciously delaying this beneficent measure, in order to permit their allies, the importers, to fill the country with foreign goods, and at the same time to embarrass and pile up false charges against the Republican party, and reduce the prospects of revenue during the first five months

Business and Wheat, The keynote of the business situation s increasing confidence. This is shown not only in the stock market, where an old-fashioned bull movement has been in progress for about a mouth, but in lines of legitimate trade as well. Dun's weekly review says: "There is no step backward in business, although The improvement continues, gradual, and prudently cautious as before, and in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago." of the highest standing in all parts of be country have perceived the rising ide and are making their plans for the future with a confidence unknown a

short time ago. The main factors in the improved

000,000 a year, and, as the new steam er line is sure to be in connection with the Canadian Pacific and the British line to Australia, the Post figures "it is evident that Canada may find that her prosperity will not be altogether blighted by the shadow of the tariff

This great good to Canada is to be accomplished by what the Post calls a "subsidy" of £154,500 a year. Possibly blight of Canadian prosperity and be so bad for the interests of the United

business man who watched the progress of affairs during the past three months need be told that in his particular line of trade, and in the particular section of the country in which he resides, there is a distinct upward movement which augurs a speedy return of prosperity. The collected views of these business men from ev ery section of the country indicate the feeling of the nation, and from these we may judge accurately whether or not the promised return of prosperity is near at hand. No one is in a better position thus to feel the pulse of the nation than the Secretary of the Treasury, who is thrown in direct contact daily with the leading business and fluancial men, and as Secretary Gage has again reiterated his belief that better times are coming, we may give his statement more than usual credence. The Secretary bases his statement

upon reports which have been received from all sections of the country, and he makes it with complete confidence. We cannot as he says, expect good times all at once. The country has passed through a period of depression the effects of which will outlive the century. An immediate revival of the prosperity we once enjoyed would, therefore be impossible, but the times can become much better than they have been much better than they are now-and when Secretary Gage states that there are already marked signs of a revival, those who have been anxlously watching for a return of good times will agree with him that there are not wanting those indications which bespeak great improvement in the business situation in the near fu-

What is needed most is public confi. dence. Without that there can be no prosperity. When people begin to be lieve that good times are at hand, the pattle against depression has been m than half won.

Flood of Foreign Goods The following statements show the increases in exports of foreign goods from certain American consulates durng the months of March, April and May this year, as compared with the orresponding months in 1896. No further argument was needed to show why the Dingley tariff should have been promptly passed by Congress:



There are some individuals so con stituted that they would rather shuffle off this mortal coil than admit that they could be mistaken.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Herald.

Is this a slap at the ex-President?



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL A DESERTED VILLAGE

Reflections of an Elevating Character -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for July 18.
Golden Text.—"They received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily."—Acts 17: 11. the Scriptures daily."—Acts 17: 11.

Paul is at Thessalonica and Berea in this lesson—Acts 17: 1-12. After the deliveration of Paul and Silas from the Philipplan prison, they made a brief visit at the house of Lydia, where they had been staying previous to their arrest, and then left the city in compliance with the request of the magistrates. Their route thence lay westward on a great Roman quest of the magistrates. Their route thence lay westward on a great Roman road called the Vin Egnatia, which con-nected the cities of Thrace and Macedonected the cities of Thrace and Macedo-nia. Amphipolis was thirty-three miles from Philippi; Apollonia; thirty miles fur-ther on, and Thessalonica, thirty-seven miles beyond. Thus-the-journey proba-bly occupied three days, the first night being spent in Amphipolis and the second in Apollonia. Thessalonica, the city whither Paul and Timothy were destin-ed, was full of historic interest. "Under the name of Therma it was the resting place of Xerxes on his march; it is not place of Xerxes on his march; it is not unmentioned in the Peloponnesian war; and it was a frequent subject of debate in the last independent assemblies of Athens when the Macedonian power besam to overshadow all the countries where Greek was spoken, this city received its new name. A sister of Alexander the Great was called Thesaslonica, and her name was given to the city of Therma."

The present name, Saloniki, is an abbreviated form of this name. In the time of Danking was the countries of the city of the time of Danking was the city of the time of Danking was the city of the time of Danking was the city of Paul it was the chief city of Macedonia

rich and populous. Explanatory.

Thessalonica, being a trading town, was also a center of Jewish life. "While at Philippi tile Jews had only a "place of prayer," here they had a synagogue. On three Sabbaths he preached to the Jews, how much longer he remained preaching to the Gentiles we are not informed. His preaching was strictly hibbital when the preaching was strictly biblical when he addressed Jews—naturally enough, since they were everywhere a people-zealous for the letter of scripture, though often ignor-

intly. "Opening and alleging": that is, explaining and setting forth. The doctrine of a suffering Messiah was almost a new one to Paul's hearers. Their iden of a Messiah was a powerful king. Those passages in the Psalms and in Isaiah which speak of suffering as his destiny were either ex-plained away or ignored. The Targum on the prophets, for instance, which is the paraphrase in the Arange of the original Hebrew, so distorts the meaning of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah that it repreacty-third chapter of isaiah that it represents the wicked as suffering instead of the Messiah. During the three centuries preceding the coming of Christ nearly all thought of a suffering Messiah had disappeared. Hence even Jesus' own disciples could not at first understand his refrence to the meaning of his death, nor did they immediately perceive the fulfilment of prophecy in his crucifixion and the res-urrection. But both Peter and Paul af-

treward made this the center of their preaching—"Christ and him crucified."
"Some of them believed, and of the de-vout Greeks a great multitude": Many interesting details about Paul's work here may be found in the first and second chap may be found in the instand second can't ters of his first epistle to the Thessalo-nians. See especially 2: 1-12. The indi-cations are that he remained in Thessa-lonica a long time, supporting himself by working at his trade, though he received some aid from the Philippian Church (Phil. 4: 16). The Thessalonians received the gospel with greater eagerness than almost any other city where Paul preached (1 Thes. 2: 13.)

It is often the poor occupation of thos who believe not to attack those who do believe, from no other motive than ony and love of destruction. But such attacks hurt the assailants most. "These that and toye of destruction. But such attacks hurt the assailants most. "These that have turned the world upside down": They spoke more truly than they knew. The world was already beginning to feel the mighty power of the gospel, which did literally turn it upside down three centuries later, when the great Roman Emily to began pominally at least a Chrispire became, nominally at least, a Chris-

tian state. The accusation was cunningly framed to catch the ear of people and ruler. They cared little for the quarrels of Jews, but were quick to listen to any charge of treason, for men in the remotest provinces of the empire feared that charge. The se-curity which Jason gave for the immedi-ate departure of Paul and Silas prevented ate departure of Paul and Silas prevented coats off, and went at it. In the melec their return in the future as well; at least that seems to be the reason why they did nor return, though desiring to do so. (I Charles Wynne, Thomas Higgs Charles Charl Thes. 2: 17, 18.)

Teaching Hints. Tenching Hints.

The sufferings at Philippi made Paul and Silas all the bolder at Thessalonica (see 1 Thes. 2: 2). But the boldness was not forwardness. They were "bold in our God," and they left when it seemed that they could accomplish no more. Some that they could accommand to the Some good men confound fearlessness and bravaido. They defy public opinion, or the press, or the laws, just for the sake of defiance, and then expect to be regarded s martyrs.

as martyrs.
Salonika to-day, though a city of com-mercial importance, is far from being the place it was in the early Christian centu-ries. Mohammedan, the Jew, and Greek Christian have left little of the simple faith in Christ which made the city great after the visit of Paul of Tarsus. So with the cities of Asia Minor; so with Antioch, and with Jerusalem itself. Cities rise and tall, but the kingdom never dared him each rise come on the sheward and exchanged shots. Northcote says as west, but never does its power grow less. Will the day ever come when these an elem cittles of the East, either through the work of Christian missions, or through a reformation and purification of the Greek rise and fall, but the kingdom never wines. The scepter passes from east to eformation and purification of the Greek reformation and purification of the Greek Church, shall become again famous for piety and good works? The "eastern question" has aspects that touch closely the kingdom of God, as well as the em-pires of Nicholas, Victoria and Abd-ul-

Hamid.

Paul never lost his patience with the Jews, frequently as they had repulsed him, but always preached first to them, hoping to gain some of his own race. Never, as far as we know, did the apos-Never, as the above the aposities turn saide from the teaching of Christian faith and duty to consider philosophical or economic problems. That is no proof that our preachers should not give these subjects due attention, but it is an evidence that the emphasis is often wrongly placed in our day. Expository preaching was responsible onversions in its early church.

Next Lesson -"Paul Preaching in Ath--Acts 17: 22-34.

Spats-Girls are strange creatures While we were touring last season Bosn did not mind when I carried her over the river by the stepping stones so that her feet might not be wetted but when I offered to take her in my arms down the steep descent into the famous cave, she objected. Socratoots -Did not want you to run a good thing into the ground, I suppose - Pitts-

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE DECAY AND DESOLATION IN LESSON. NORTH MUSKEGON.

Its Decline.

Was Once a Thriving Place, but an

Evil Infinence Seems to Have Fol-

lowed It from the First-Story of

An III-Starred Town.

There is probably no village in Michigan in which the ravages of time are so apparent as in the city of North Mus-Rogon, situated on the north shore of Muskegon Lake. From 1884 to 1886 the city had reached its zenith, and contained a population of 1,912 soils. To day the population is less than 400, and of the 500 houses less than 100 are occupied. In 1884 there were 13 monster saw mills. one box factory and two shingle mills in operation. Then the valuation of real and personal property was \$640,000. To-day it is but \$37,000, During the lumbeing season of 1884 the sum of \$157,000 was paid in wages; in 1897 it will be less than, \$4,000. The only industries are one suw mill, property of Gow & Campbell, and the Frank Alberts single mill.

The city is beautifully situated on a bluft that rises from 40 to 60 feet above the level of Muskegon Lake. Those familiar with its rise and fall are reminded of the "Descried Village," by Oliver Goldsmith:

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the re bealth and plenty-cheered th

boring swain;
Where smiling spring its carliest visit
paid, And parting summer's lingering blooms

delayed."

The bluff extends from east to west about three miles, and experiments have proven this elevation to be one of the best fruit producing sections on the east shore of Lake Michigan, particularly in the culture of grapes. The blighting trosts that often visit the lowlands in spring and autumn are seldom felt here. One-half mile north of the shore of Mus-kegon Lake is Boar Lake, a beautiful sheet of water covering about 200 acres, from which the city is supplied with water by pumps. This lake is connected with Muskegon Lake by Ruddiman Creek, at the western limits of the city.

Notwithstanding its favorable location and healthful surroundings a strange fa-tality has seemed to follow the city from the first. When the saw mills were in operation accidents horrible in their naoperation accidents herrible in their nature were frequent. In 1888 the boilers in Lynch's saw mill exploded, killing one man and injuring many others. In the summer of 1880 a large fly wheel in one of the mills burst, killing a man named Dennison, injuring several others, and damaging the mill and machinery. In 1885 the box factory boilers exploded, killing two men and seriously wounding five others. In 1893 Mrs. Bridget Clark, of New York State, who was visiting her of New York State, who was visiting her son, fell on a defective sidewalk and re-ceived permanent injuries. She sued the city for \$5,000 damages and in the Oircity for \$5,000 damages and in the Cir-enit Court was given a verdict for \$1,500. enit Court was given a regdict for \$1,500.— The city of North Muskegon fought the suit through the Federal Court in Cincinnati, and that tribunal affirmed the judgment. The Mayor and Council were afterwards ordered by the Court to provide for paying the judgment by taxation levied for the purpose.

Since the mills departed many houses, occupied and inoccupied, have been tood for flames, while others have been torn down or removed across the lake on large

own or removed across the lake on large scows to the sister city. The few mer-chants in North Muskegon do a thriving business with the many farmers who pass through the city on their way to Mus-

CHAIRS AND REVOLVERS.

At Essexville Six Heads Were Cracked and One Man Shot.

Six heads were cracked and one man was shot in the calf of the left leg, at an early hour Tuesday morning in the village of Essexville as a result of the bad blood existing between the Boyce and Northcote factions, so-called. For several months there has been trouble brewing between George H. Boyce, president of the village; Archie A. Boyce, his broth-er, county road commissioner, and their friends on one side, and Dr. Ephraim. Northcote and his friends on the other

Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, Life Warfield, a friend of Northcote, and En-gleliart, one of those on Boyce's side, met in Frank Trudell's saloon, pulled their King and others, including Trudell, fig-ured, all of them being more or less in tured, an or them being more or less in-jured before officers stopped the fight. Purtill was knocked insensible with a rock while in the custody of the officers. His face was cut open, his head gashed, and his back bruised with a chair. dell, who claims that he tried to part the felters, was cut in the face and had one of his thumbs chewed. King was struck over the shoulder with a chair and suffered a partial fracture of the arm. Wynne's face was smashed.

While Marshal Cotter and Constable Bartlett were conveying two of the men to the county jail, Dr. Northcote was called upon to attend Trudell, King and Purtill, as their injuries needed medical attention. While returning from a visit to Purtill, whose gashes he sewed up, Dr. Northcote claims to have been followed by Englehart and a crowd of men, who dared him to come out on the sidewalk went through the plate class window of his office, another through the side of his on the charge of assault with intent to do

great bodly harm. His case was adjourned for one week. His bail, \$1,500, was furnished by Jonathan Boyce, father of the Boyce boys. A complaint for assault and battery was preferred against the others, and their cases adjourned.

The Highest Tides in the World. Fundy Bay, an arm of the Atlantic separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick and the State of Maine, is

remarkable for its tides, which are the alghest in the world. This is due partly to the fact that the bay is so parow, compared with its length-it is 100 miles long and 30 broad-that the waters, not being able to spread themselves out, have, as it were, to be heaped up. Partly, it is also caused by the fact that the mouth of the bay directly faces the waves as they sweep up from the south at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The water thus rises ery rapidly, as much as 20 feet an our, the average difference between high and low water being 70 feet. When the winds blow strongly with the advancing waves, however, the tide rises to even 120 feet.

fowls begin moulting thus early, for such hens will be full feathered in fall dir and Sunlight to Plants The illustration herewith, taken from and be good fall and winter layers so at both ends of the season she fur nishes eggs that bring the highest price. The hens that are laying most profusely in July, especially those more fall, and not begin laying again unti with profit, as the demand for some kinds is increasing. Absinthe (worm-wood) can be raised as far north as New England, and this country imports it from Europe. Saffron, which selfs for \$8 per pound, may be grown in near ly all sections. Peppermint and spear ed, frequently selling at \$150 per ton. Then there are hoarhound, boneset,

in planting it with strawberries. The white grub almost always infests a tim-

years, providing they are removed at the close of the season and put away

Spraying Mixture, spraying mixture, claimed to be theaper than paris green, is composed as follows: Two pounds white arsenic, eight pounds sal soda and forty pounds time, the total cost of the spraying mix-ture being 70 cents, or 31/4 cents per barrel as a solution. The quantities mentioned will make 800 gallons of spraying mixture. Dissolve the arsenic by boiling with carbonate of soda in two gallons of water (ordinary washing soda), which mixture can be kent always ready for use. Boil in an old fron pot for fifteen minutes, or until the arsenic is dissolved. When wanted for use slake two pounds of lime and add forty gallons of water. Into this pour a pint of the arsenic mixture. This preparation will not burn the leaves of plants: It makes a milky-colored spray,

A chicken catcher in a herd of hogs One such will soon transform a whole

chicken eaters. Being troubled in this way I tried the following: A imum crops of corn or potatoes are

leather blind wide very much above the average. One enough to cover bushel of potatoes to thirty hills would both eyes and long give 107 bushels per acre. One bushel enough to come of corn to forty-eight and one half hills down well over the face was cut would give 101 4-5 bushels of corn. It BLIND FOR HOGS. should seem as if these yields might be attained by any farmer, but they are Farm Notes.

Always select the largest and most growthy sows for breeders. Unless a cow is a good breeder she should not be kept on the farm. from seeing his legitimate food. To meet low prices lessen the cost of

production as much as possible. best adapted to the average farmer.

Mixed farming and stock raising i It is poor economy to stack the hay

r straw where the stock can run to i all summer. Lights in the rear of the horses is best for the eyes of the animals when

in the stables. A good dairy cow will turn the extra feed into milk, while the poor one will onvert it into fat;

A healthy, well-developed anima male or female, may be expected to produce growthy stock.

It is not advisable with the average farmer to risk his whole dependence upon one kind of crop. The largest profits and quickest re

turns come from keeping stock in a marketable condition at all times, To secure the best results from green manuring, turn the growth under when the plants are in full bloom.

Given the run of a good pasture sup-plying pure water and keeping the quarters clean, are good preventive of hog cholera.

With improved machinery hay can be harvested and mowed at a comparatively low cost, and it makes good winter feed.

Cows that are giving milk may h greatly injured by being driven rapidly or chased by dogs in going to or from the pastures.—Farmers' Union. In his address on Pasteur before the French Academy Gaston Paris, the new

member, said that the scientist used often to leave the table in the middle of linner and his bed at night in order to elaborate an idea that had been fermenting in his brain, Referring to Pasteur's rise from a humble place in a village drug store, M. Paris said that his auducity in the choice of subjects for investigation was extraordinary and that even in his youth he astonis ed his companions by his eagerness to sonr lieyond the limits of known sciare at pasture their excrement will be ence and by attacking problems which the greatest savants had not attempted

DEMOCRATIC DELAY

IT HAS COST THE COUNTRY

ome Plain Facts About the Progress

Unscrupulous Obstructionists.

cans do not control the Senate, and are not, therefore, responsible for the delay there. While they have desired to discuss certain features of it, they ble, in order to prevent dolay. It is the Democrats who ligve spent the time since it was taken up in the Senate, and spent it in talk. The pressure on the part of the people for early ac tion was so very great that the Re-publicans were willing to forego, for the present, any attempt to answer the false and unjust charges which are being put upon record and spread be-

litical purposes.

The pressure from the people for action on the bill is unusually great, more so than has even been seen on any occasion of this kind,... It is not surprising of course, that people who have suffered as ours have, under the depressing and blighting influences of the present tariff law, should be anxious, very anxious, for its instant relive system under which the country was so prosperous for so many years. But it seems that they do not realize the embarrassment under which the Republicans in the Senate have been aboring. If they were to stop a moment and consider the fact that the Republicans are in an absolute influorest difficulty and diplomacy that we were able to command or obtain a suffielent number of votes for the protective theory, they would not have been impatient, even under the distressing circumstances with which they are sur-rounded. It has seldom, if eyer, happened within the history of the country that a tariff was enacted when the controlled by one party. Yet the Re-publican party, with only a minority in the Senate, has undertaken to pass

tariff bill make such progress or as tory as is the case at the present mocircumstances, and now that this has been accomplished, with the Republican party in a minority in the Senate. unable to control that body with its own votes, absolutely unable to hasten action by any of the rules by which debate is controlled in other parliamen. tary bodies, and simply dependent up-on the wrims and political wishes of those who are opposed to it for permission to proceed at all, it seems that the people should realize that the Repub-

blame for the delay where it belongsday, outside of the regular hours of the

of the operations of the new la A. B. CARSON.

season of midsummer quiet is near.

feeling are the rapid progress of the taria bill towards completion and the

FREE TRADE WE TRUST. favorable crop prospects. The factor of abundant money has been present for some time. Loans have been easy to obtain on good names or collateral and at remarkably low rates of inter est; but borrowers have been rather irce, not choosing to increase their liabilities until they could see vall that we are building against her. prospect of safe investment. But the pank statements of the past few weeks have shown a gratifying expansion of loans, indicating that the money is go-ing into active use. The New York that paper can explain why a subsidiz ed steamer line should prevent statement of Saturday shows an ex States. But it probably will not. The Return of Prosperity.

THE COLLAPSE HAS COME

pansion in loans of over \$3,000,000; a the same time the deposits increased \$4,566,000, and the reserve is nearly \$50,000,000 in excess of the legal re quirements. It is this plethora of funds that deprives the gold exports of their former terror. There is a cheerful indifference to the outward flow of the vellow metal, because the bankers and financiers know that we have enough and to spare, and that we shall get it all back again in the fall when the crop movement is fairly un der way. This crop movement will soon start the flow of money from Nev York and other senboard centers to the interior, and any local stringency that may exist will be abated—while Europe, owing to short stocks and abundant supplies, is sure to want a large percentage of our bountiful crops. Thu there is a prospect of easy m oney fo

the balance of the year.-Minneapoli Tribune. Sixteen to One Dead. "For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that de-mands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold lost. We can never fight it over unde circumstances more favorable to our selves. If we hope to succeed, we must abandon this extreme demand. In these words, Horace Botes, forme Governor of Iowa, and erstwhile Dem

demand the free coinnge of silver. He does it through the medium of a letter to Col. D. M. Fox, of Des Moines. "The friends of silver, although once defeated, are not yet demoralized. This will not be true after a second defeat, he warningly says. "In our next battle

occutic Presidential aspirant, addresse, the voters of the United States who

we must win or our case is lost." Although Mr. Boles has in privat frequently expressed hostility to the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform this is the first authoritative declara tion from him to that effect. In pub-licly declaring it to be a dead issue he gives at length his reasons for asserting it to be such. He says the voters buried it under the belief that it meant silver monometallism; pure and sim ple, which would increase instead of diminish the misfortunes attributed to

the single standard. "It matters not," he says, "how w convince the people the gold standard is wrong unless we convince them that what we offer in its place is better instead of worse."

By the adoption of the 16 to 1 plank he declares the delegates to the Chito assume the defensive for their new

When Mr. Boles was questioned con erning the latter, he said: "My letter to Col. Fox I knew to be

contrary to the views of the radical silver men, but it is in line with my former position on this question, and in writing it I did so with the hope that the two wings of the Democratic party might see in the plan outlined some method by which they could get togeth er on the money question."

Interests of the Consumers. At no time have the interests of the onsumers been considered. They con stitute the greater portion of those af fected by a tariff, but their welfare does not enter into the delusive schemes of the protective tariff theory

-Easton (Pa.) Argus. Oh ves: they have been considered Who are the consumers but our grea army of workers? A protective tariff is enacted in order that our mass may have work, may earn wages, may spend their money, and may "consume" what they buy. Without the work they cannot earn, they cannot spend money, they cannot buy, and they cannot consume. A protective tariff is de signed to serve the best interests of the millions of our "consumers."

Surplus and No Surplus. There is a surplus in the treasury which, though it was placed there by the sale of bonds of the United States to help out the deficiency caused by the failure of Democratic revenue legislation to provide the necessary revenues, still the surplus is there. This makes the question of necessary national rev enue less important for the moment in comparison with the question of promptly excluding foreign importa tions in the interests of protection There is a surplus in the treasury, but there is no surplus in the pockets of the American workingmen who want em ployment.

The Service of a Subsidy, Writing of the new line of steamers between Canada and England, with which the British are fighting the American line between New Y Southampton; the Evening Post of New York calls attention to the fact that Australian commerce amounts to \$550,-

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Among the assets left by the last administration, were the sugar trust, the oil trust, the coffee trust and the coal trust.

The decline in the deficit is sufficlent in itself to prove that the advance agent of prosperity is coming up to our expectations.

Our new tariff is not a Canadian German or Japanese piece of legisla tion. This seems to be an oversight in those countries, but a United States tariff is good enough for Uncle Sam .- Globe Democrat.

Uncle Sam during the fiscal year just closed, coined 21,203,701 silver Forest. dollars. More than a fourth of the entire coinage was silver. Silver has not been banished and neither has

The McKinley tariff years ago brought prosperity to the Nation, and the Dingley bill is in the same line and will, in spite of the calamity howlers, do what the McKinley act

Time rights many wrongs. The South, which fought Samuel J. Randall, the great protection Democrat of Pennsylvania, to his death, is now coming around to the support of his doctrines.

Occasionally a free-trader grinds out an indignant protest because the American flag is made of American bunting. A flag made of imported. bunting would no doubt suit the free traders better. They do not like the flag and would prefer the "Stars and Bars," or the "Skull and Crossbones."

The rise in wheat means an added \$60,000,000 to the pockets of the American farmers. It may assist in stopping the mouths of the Bryan calamity howlers, if they should not credit the advance to "the crime of

The Mexican dollar is not protected by the gold dollar, as Uncle Sam's white dollar is, and the market price for the Mexican the past week has been 47 to 471 cents. The yellow friend to the white dollar is a friend worth having .- Inter-Ocean.

The reporter for a Canadian paper is responsible for the statement that he found Mr. Bryan in bed wearing a heavily embroidered silk night shirt: If Mr. Bryan is not careful he will lose the support of his Popocratic fol-

The reception which the South gave to President McKinley at Nashville, was the most enthusiastic ever accorded a Republican chief magistrate in that region, and has not the Cycle Club nearly completed. been surpassed in heartiness by any ty, in any locality.

Tariff for revenue with incidental protection does not seem such a bugabou to-day among Georgia Democrats, as it did a few years avo. Ther a man was pilloried for daring to en-Senator now proclaims on the floor of the Senate. - Augusta (Ga.) Chron-

Every foreign country that has Gorman tariff is epected to protest and every foreign yawp will be reechoed by the so-called demo-pop papers all over the country.

The attention of the old veterans of Crawford county is especially called to an article on the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in August, at Butfalo, from the 23d, to the 28th. The fare from Grayling for the round trip is only \$7,85. All who can go should do so, as it is not likely they will ev- yes vacated, Judge. But "I wonder er have as good an opportunity, and the same inducements.

A Kansas County.

Marion county has, at this time, More grain in its bins, More hogs in its pens, More cattle in its meadows. More fowls in its coops, More fruit on its trees. More grain on the ground, More money in its banks. More change in its pockets, More resources, generally, than it

ever had at this time of year. And it also has: Less debt

And. More Republican votes Than ever before in its history. Now, what's the matter with MaAdditional Local Matter.

Ponn-July 14th., to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Manning, of Beaver Creek, daughter.

Twenty K. P's. went to Gaylord, ast evening to assist in conferring the 3d. degree on Julius K. Merz, A

Judge Correspondence.

O. Dishaw is on the sick list, at present.

C. R. Johnson and J. L. Buck went to town, Thursday. Charley Johnson is helping G. F.

Owen in the hay field. Mrs. Amos Buck is enjoying a visit

from her two sisters, of Oakley. Wm. Johnson, is champion trout isher, at present, and hard to beat. Miss Pearl Buck was a caller at

Crawford county is getting quite a few settlers, this summer. Let her

Mrs. Seth B. Smith, visited her daughter, Mrs. G. Howse, in Maple

Philip Coventry, of Maple Forest, vas a caller at G. F. Owens, las Sunday.

No, Zero. I am still a kicking, and my suspenders are not cut yet. But say nothing, and keep on sawing wood, and you will be right in line.

G. F. Owen is right in line putting up clover hay. Hay is a light crop this year, but we hope for better luck next time. Some of our people went to Maple

Forest, July 5th, and report a most delightful time. Some went fishing. and report a good time, with very few fish.

The section boys at Buck's Station go to town pretty often, lately. O. Dishaw, the section boss, has to be pumped into town, for medicine, after working hours, about twice week. Pretty hard on the boys.

Maple Forest Correspondences.

Cultivating corn and potatoes i the order of the day.

Haying has begun in general, and the fluest crop is harvested by John

We are glad to see Uncle John and the old mare drive by. They must be going to Waters. Miss Ettie Coventry returned last

Saturday from a short visit with friends at Sand Beach. We are informed that Mrs. Archie

Howse had the misfortune to sprain her ancle. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Joe Charron is the owner of a fine new mowing machine and horse rake, which will enable him to manage his hay crop. Joe is a hustler.

Crops are in the finest condition they have been for some time. Corn and potatoes are jumping ahead while hay and grain are the heaviest they have been for years. A. S.

P. C. was out driving with his best girl, Sunday.

J. Niederer waltzed a new mowe

Neile Patton and bride were visit ever given to a President, of any par- ing parents in Maple Forest, Sunday. Sudden change in the weather has made the men hunt for their over coats.

Archie Howse is back from Flint compete with Malco's.

- Supervisor Sherman was looking tertain the views which Georgia's land in town 1, last Saturday, for the State. FROZE OUT.

\$50 for One Bottle of Medicine. This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma, and been specially favored by the Wilson-icians decided that her case mus terminate in consumption. I was in against the enactment of a tariff law duced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's that will discriminate in favor of our White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our own country. - Exchange, Certainly, great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles com-pletely cured her. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

WM. H. FARRIS, Chm. Bd. Tp. of Wilton, Monroe Co. Wis For sale by L. Fournier.

News from Lovelle

Miss Julia Donahue spent Sunday with friends, at Bear Lake.

We notice that R. E. "vacated" why." Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, of Bay City,

were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Judge, last week. Mrs. Jason Richards returned Sat-

urday, from a two week's visit with friends in West Bay City. Misses Flora and Grace Buck, of

Owosso, arrived here Tuesday, and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buck, are expected soon. They will make their home at Buck's Crossing.

We think Maple Forest is well supplied with correspondents, as we notice there is a new writer last week. Also notice that one of his items was worded the same as the week before, Republic should not take advantage except the initials were changed of the best route, which is the Michabout. Now, "Isaac", get up something new and original, and let Route." Tickets will be sold to Buf-"Homesteaders," R. E. and P. C. rest falo and return on this occasion for rion county?-Marion (Kan.) Record. awhile.

THE GRAND ARMY

OF THE REPUBLIC

Will hold its Thirty-First National Encampment August 23d to 28th, in the City of Buffalo, the eastern terminus of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route."

There is a peculiar appropriateness in this selection of the second city of the Empire State, with its dramatic history filled with the records of pat riotism, and with its military traditions of many wars. In fact, the en tire Niagara frontier, is full of inter est to every patriotic citizen. It is also most convenient and accessible in its location one of the most im portant railroad centers of the coun try-charming in its location, beau tiful in its construction and adorn ment, and with a population intelli gent, patriotic and of unbounded hos-Mrs. Arnie Johnson's, the last of the pitality. Very few cities in the coun try, if any, possess better facilities for the proper entertainment of the Grand Army, and no comrade will, it able, miss the opportunity of marching once more with the thinned but closed up ranks through its beautiful streets and gathering about the camp fires in memory of never to be forgot ten days.

A preliminary circular has been ts sued by the indefatigable Citizen's Committee, of which Mr. Daniel H Turner is Secretary, with office at 212 Ellicott Square, from which we learn that thorough and abundant arrangements have been made with hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and private families for the accommodation of visitors at reasonable and generally reduced rates, in regard to which letter should be addressed to Edward C. Shafer, Chairman of Committee on Hotels and Accommodations. 212 Ellicott Square. All the hotels are bound by contract not to charge more than their established rates and to accommodate no more than a stated number in each room. The location, capacity, etc., of the

principal hotels are as follows: Iroquois-Main, cor. of Eagle, 150 coms, \$4 and \$5. National headquarters for G. A. R., W. R. C., and Ladies of the G. A. R.

Niagara-Cor. Seventh and Porter Av., 100 rooms, \$4 and \$5. Broezel-Seneca, cor. Wells, 150

rooms, \$3 to \$5. Genesee-Main, cor. West Genese

150 rooms, \$3 to \$3,50. Stafford House-Carroll and Wash ngton, 120 rooms, \$2 to \$3.

Continental-Exchange corner Michigan, 200 rooms, \$2. Arlington-Exchange, cor. Wells

100 rooms, \$2 to \$2,50. Ontario-20 East Huron, cor. Gen sec. \$2 to \$2.50.

Tremont House-10 Seneca st., 60 ooms \$1,50. Richelieu-70 Swan, 35 rooms, \$1,50

Carlton-Exchange, cor. Washingon. 50 rooms, \$1.50.

Crandail-905 William, East Buffa-

o, 82 rooms, \$1,50, In addition to these are numerous smaller hotels and boarding houses at cheaper rates, as well as a large number of private families whose charges are usually a dollar a day for a room. In some cases breakfast will be furnished. The city is amply supplied with restaurants, and the committee has encouraged the establishment of temporary eating houses furnishing 25 cent meals. The mess house at Camp Jewett will furnish meals at same rate. The city has placed at with a dandy team, but they can't the disposal of the committee its 56 Camp Jewett, will be well provided ton by a Senate in which the Rewith tents and the most admirable facilities for comfortable and enjoya- of 42 to 19, is mainly political. The ble camp life, and it will prove more measure, was introduced by a Southsatisfactory than the school-house ac- ern Democrat, and supported by six commodations. The prudent man Senators of that party. It is, so far will secure quarters in ample time as they are concerned, a complete before going.

Reunions of Associations will commence Tuesday morning, Aug. 25th., and continue on the 26th. and 27th. Camp-fires will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings in public halls, churches and large tents. On Tuesday, Aug. 24th, the Ex-

Sons of Veterans will parade. On Wednesday, Aug. 25th, will occur the grand parade of the Grand I always warrant a cure, and have Army of the Republic, in which it is never had a bottle returned expected that fully 75,000 veterans will participate, and the parade will be reviewed by President McKinley, the Commander in-chief, and the spectfully Yours

Governors of several States. Thursday, Aug. 26th ... there will be about one hundred reunions, with

camp-fires in the evening. There will be numerous steamboat excursions on Lake Erie and Niagara River to the many pleasant resorts on their shores, for which no greater excursion rate will be charged than 25 cents.

Niagara Fails will prepare to receive properly the thousands of visitors who will come to look upon the world's greatest wonder.

The fare being the same by all lines, there is no reason why the members of the Grand Army of the igan Central, "The Niagara Falls one cent per mile each way, for the

MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SHOES.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on -THE DOLLAR.-

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS. or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE

Every article bought of us. guaranteed, or money refunded.

Yours for good Goods and Low Prices, JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store,

round trip, short line mileage, good going Aug. 21-23, and to return Aug. 24th to 31st, with privilege of eatension to leave Buffalo on or before Sept. 20th., provided ticket is deposited with the Joint Agent at Buffalo dates inclusive.

GRAYLING.

For Time Table Folders, Circulars, or any special information, apply to any Ticket Agent of the M. C. R. R.

"A Howling Success." Where ever properly introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as a cure for constipation, has met with a phenomenal sale. Many druggists can not say enough in praise of its merits, as well as its great popularity with the people. In 10c trial size and also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at

L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Denver 16-to-1-er remarks: "The coming harvest of cereals threatens to be so large that it will ruin the farmers." Culamity howlers should lose no sleep over that. Farmers are not worried over "the ruin" brought by great harvests.

From an Old Soldier.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 14., 1897. Gents:—I have every confidence in reccommending your Syrup of Pepsia. I am 72 years of age, and am broken lown, the trouble having been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me war. more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of stomach troubles. Yours truly

JEFFERSON WILHELM.
For sale at Fournier's Drug Store

The significance of the adoption FRESH, SALT publicans have no majority, by a vote surrender of Democratic tariff principles, and acceptance of the Repub lican policy. - Buffalo Commercial.

More Than All Others.

ROME CITY, Ind. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich Dear Sir:-It gives me great pleas Prisoners of war, naval veterans and wre in recommending your White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public as an excellent cough cure. I have sold over a gross within a short time, and more of your White Wine of Tar Svi up than of all other cough remedies I keep in stock. I sold one dozen bottles to one of my customers. J. P. CHAPMAN.



MICHIGAN

PALACE STEAMER, between Aug. 23d, and 27th, both CITY OF ALPENA

> LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHE-BOYGAN, and all points east and south.

> Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at .30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m. Send for our illustrated pamphlet

> and rates to all points. Address A. A. SCHANTZ.

G. P. & T. Agent,

Detroit, Mich Detroit and Cleveland

NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of

FISH, POULTRY, &c.,

to be found in any

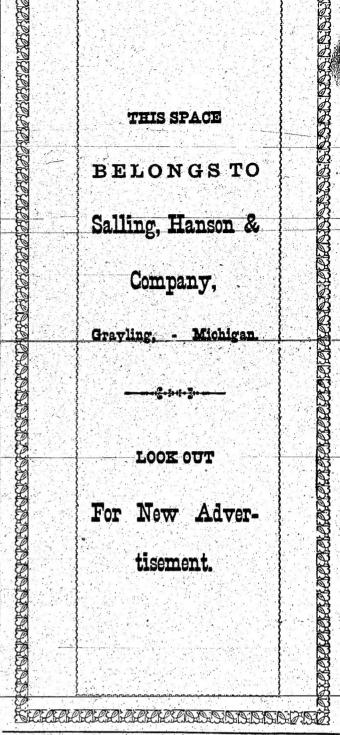
Also all kinds of Vegetables

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS. Grayling, -- Michigan

RANKLIN LATROIT, H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop're.





For Cash Only.

During This Sale.

Price 25 Cents

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will

offer for the next 30 days, endless values in *DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS, *

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices. All our Men's Boy's and Children's

Clothing at reduced prices. R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,

MICHIGAN. GRAYLING,

JUST RECEIVED

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgic Sheldon,

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal: Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel

Magazine; The Strard; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine. NEW BOOKS.

Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 " Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, 10 Wehman's Song Book, No. 54. 10 For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL SEMI-WEEKLY.



week newspaper published in Michigan. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper pub-

lished in Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-

The Market Reports are the very best. Newspaper, The Latest News is in every issue. The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.

The Detroit Journal SEMI-WEEKLY. Every Tuesday and Friday. \$1.00 per year.

50 cts., 6 months.

The Journal Cartoons have a national repu-The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old. There are Carefully Edited Departments

for all kinds of Readers. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, S PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 ROITIONS.

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SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER. All now Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have the Semi-weekly Journal for 50 cts.

The Avalanche. J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR stroke.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897. LOCAL ITEMS.

Bring your tickets in before August ROSENTHAL.

Orrie Blair is suffering from an attack of Pleurisy.

Choice Beef and Pork Steaks at Sobanski & Co's, market.

Last Sunday was the 24th. anniversary of the birth of H. L. Copc.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co. H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

G. D. Vallad, of Maple Forest, wa in town, Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions. Fine rains fell on Monday night and Tuesday.

The family of O. Floriau arrived here from Lake City, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Carned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Dr. N. H. Insley has gone to Cana- Tribune. da for a week's visit at the old home. F. F. Hoesli, supervisor of Blaine township, was in town Monday.

Fresh Vegetables every other day. at the Central Market.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town. Monday. Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was

in town last Saturday. Edmund Cobb, of Maple Forest

was in town, last Saturday. Low prices rule at the Centra Market, Comer's old stand.

A. B. Corwin, of Pere Oheney, was in town, last Saturday.

J. J. Niegerer, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday and Saturday. No tickets redeemed after August ROSENTHAL.

Orlando Hicks, of Frederic, cele brated in Gaylord, on the 4th.

Chester C. Lelize, of South Branch township, was married to Miss Jessie Irish, of Gaylord, on the 3d inst.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by famous Leather Stockings before Albert Kracs.

The Ladies Aid Society realized about \$10,00 from their Lawn Social, last Friday evening.

The best place in Grayling to bu Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & her sister. Co's. Prices gnaranteed.

Neil Patton, Jr., of Maple Forest aund Miss Neille E. Gilbert, of Waters, were married on the 2d. inst.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Wa-

S. McIntyre was home with his family for the 4th., improved in health.

for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale You will be pleased with the result. at S. S. Claggetts'.

from ag extended visit with Eastern as JACK.

Fishing Tackle, which he is sellin at the lowest prices.

Mrs. Jennie Hanson, of Sexton, Indiana, is visiting her parents and other friends in Beaver Creek tp.

City, Saturday, for a visit with her

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at

Claggetts'. Rev. R. L. Cope preached a sermon

Sunday evening.

N. P. Salling has improved the looks of his residence, by repainting

You can buy an Oliver, a Wiard,

D. Ryckman, of Grove township,

S. S. Claggett has the pleasure of entertaining his mother, who arrived

Tuesday evening.

Andrew Love has erected a commodious barn on his place, and he

John London and family were called to Huron Co., Monday night by

S. S. Claggett has recovered from his attack of Tonsilitis, and is able to attend to business. See his new

advertisement. Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. " For sale at

Victor Salling was overcome with the heat one day last week. It was the next thing to a case of sun-

The ladies of the M. E. Church will serve Ice Cream and Cake on the Court House lawn, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Supervisor Batterson, of Frederic

township, was in town last Monday. He reports that Dan McCollum of that township, is seriously sick. Mrs. L. Fournier and Master Arthur left on the noon train, Tuesday,

for Royal Oak, for a visit with rela-

tives and other friends. Henry Funck and wife, of South Branch township, were in town last Saturday. Mrs. F. was made a mem-

James McKervey, a farmer living near Chelloygan, was badly gored by a ferocious bull, last Saturday mora-

ber of the W. R. C.

Come and see our Refrigerators and Oil Stoves. They are just what you want in this warm weather. S. H. & Co.

Mrs. J. M. Francis, daughter and on returned last week from a short visit in Crawford County.-Atlanta

Drunks have become so scarce in West Branch, that last week one of the plain ordinary brand was distinguished by a long local.-Mio Mail.

George Lawhead, who has been placed on Uncle Sam's pay roll, this week received a check for nearly \$500 back pay. - Rescommon News.

Charley Sobanski came up from Grayling, Saturday, to spend the 4th. with his wife and baby and numerous friends.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town last Saturday with a big supply of butter, eggs and chickens.

The Lewiston B. B. Club waxed it to the Roscommon boys on the 5th., not exactly at the rate of 16 to 1, but

The Board of Pension Examiners of Otsego county, meet at Dr. Hatt's office, in Gaylord, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Clargetts' Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those von buy.

Miss Coolidge, who has been assisting Miss Jones in her Millinery establishment, was called to Chicago, last Friday, by the serious illness of

The fishing party composed of Mr. I. Rosenthal, Miss Coolidge and the Misses Jones, returned last Friday, having caught a large number of fish, several of which weighed over two pounds. So it is said.

If you will call at Claggetts' he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fuir. You can adopt her, if you ships who have paid their dues ass Our favorite Combination Coffee wish, as the flour of your family.

A letter from J. W. Herren, now Bates & Co. are offering the choic Supervisor of Neale, Penn., states size of Foley's Colic Cure free to the est Teas and the best Coffees in that he will be here with some first soldier of the civil war that ap friends for a hunt, this fall. He will plies for same. It it is the great

> C. L. DeWaele, Esq., of Roscomoriginal poem, written by himself. on the 5th, at Roscommon, which corating the "Battle of the Boyne." riotic production.

Flower time is here. Winter owers are in great demand, espe-Mrs. Geo. Langevine went to Bay cially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure

The tax title law provides that heore the holder of a tax title shall be nier. to the Orangemen of Roscommon, last entitled to a deed of any property which he purchases for taxes, he must give notice to the owner of the original title of his purchase. If the land is not redeemed within six months from the time of giving notice, the original owners forfeit title. Parties redeeming after receiving the notice, are required to nay the am'nt cent. and all the costs and fees in cluding \$5 for each description.

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

No tickets issued after July 31st, at Rosenthal's.

C. J. Richardson, of South Branch township, was in town, yesterday.

O. Palmer and W. Keough, of Jonesville, made a flying trip to Lewiston, Tuesday.

Sheriff Chalker went to Maple Forest last Friday, looking after his farming interests.

Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, 3d. U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, returned home last week on a leave of absence, for a visit with his many friends.

George Pease was helping put down well, yesterday, when the hammer slipped and opened his scalp to the skull over two inches. A close call for the hereafter.

Wm. Keough, P. M. at Jonesville an old soldier, and long time personal friend, was our welcome guest the first of the week. He had not been here for five years, and was pleased with the marked improvement in the village and country roundabout. Keough personally is O. K., but his politics? ----

A. J. Rose was stricken with a repetition of his heart trouble, last Monday and his condition was so serious that his children were notifled. Mrs. Evans arrived from New York, last evening, and Fred will arrive from Virginia to-day. While the condition is not entirely beyond hope, it is very critical.

Don't Stop Him! He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Fournier's Drug Store after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

Dr. E. M. Roffee recognizing our need of brain food, brought a fine nickerel for our use, one of a magnifi cent catch made by the Dr. and H Joseph, trolling. Thanks.

Wonderful! Marvelous! are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble L. Fournier.

Emil. Alfred and Arthur De Waele, and Mr. and Mrs. Cal Campbell, of Bay City, spent the 4th. in the village with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. De Waele .- Roscom-

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaran-teed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to rive relict. Give it a trial. I. Four

Notice is hereby given to the Vice Presidents of the Crawford County Farmers' Institute Society, to call at this office and get their quota of the Farmers' Institute Bulletins for 18 96-7, and distribute them to the members in their respective town

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers bave instructed L. Fournier to give a bottle of 250 Mrs. H. V. Howe has returned be remembered by our older citizens remedy for chronic diarrhoe, cramp

Albert Kraus has the finest line of mon, our former townsman, read an Orangemen of Roscommon to West days and Fridays, 9.30 A. M. Send Branch, Monday, and assisted in celwas a creditable as well as a very pat- There was a large turnout of the wearers of the orange color, or the Bloody Fardowners."

> When You take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have White." It is a very white pure with you (after your pocket book) is flour, as its name implies. Adopt it a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic as the flour of the family, and you Cure. It is an absolute prevention will have no other. Claggett sells it or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Four-

> > Peter Dietz a member of the Post at Cheboygan, died last Thursday, from the effects of the heat during the parade on the Fourth. Comrade Dietz an Kriedeman attended the reunion here last fall, and both are

> > > Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt theum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Mands, Chilblains, Corns and all-skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Democrat received a pleasant all from Arlington Eickhoff, of Graying, Tuesday. The young gentleman is a brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the M. E. Church, and is spending part of his vacation visiting him. He is a student of the Gallaudet College, at Washington, and cditor of the college paper. Mr. Eickhoff and his brother Winfield started from Grayling on their wheels but gave up when they got to Wolverine, as the roads were too bad when the hot weather was considered.—Cheboygan Democrat.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

AUGUST 1st. 1897.

->SHOES*HATS*CAPS*AND⊱

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DON'T MISS This GREAT SALE

GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

DRINK FOURNIER'S **FAMOUS** ICIA GRINATI SODA AND KEEP KOOL!

Take a Lake Tour to the Island of

Cool Breezes. cents for illustrated pamphlet.

Detroit, Mich. 1897.

W.M. Repine, Editor Tiskilva, Ill., Chief says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Exused Dr. King's New Discovery. No our home, as in it we have a certain good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this using three packages of Bagon's Celremedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Jonesville INDEPENDENT Was 43 years old last week, but is as newsy and clean as the typical "New Broom." Messrs Gregory and Eggle-ston are fully abreast of the times and keep the paper equal to any weekly in the state. We are specially pleased to notice their prosperity, as with Mr. Eggleston, we belped it stroke of Apoplexy. He was a vetalong for a number of years.

Send your address to H. E. Buck len & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life

A True Southern Road. The route followed by "The Cin. cinnati Flyer," the Michigan Central

is the shortest and quickest way of

ern points. The train service of these List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending July 10th,

Blakesla. C. M. W. McMenansy. M. Boyle Pat. Kimbell, Chas. Bonn. S. D. Mrs. Peterson. Vick. Gudanswski. M. Scriver. Albert.

alove letters, will please say 'Adversised.

WM. BRADEN, P. M.

A prominent man in town exclaim-d the other day: "My wife has been ed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects. of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After ery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. FOURNIERS', sole agent, and get a These eggs are from pure bred fowls trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. 2

of the Adrian Dist., M. E. Church, died at Bay View, Monday morning. from what was supposed to be a eran of the rebellion and a member of the 22d. Mich. Infantry. He was the Presiding Elder of this district, winter, was all destroyed by forest in the early '80s., and well known to many of our citizens.

also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. FOURNIERS, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. y L. agent and get a trial bottle free. 4 Large sizes 50c and 25c. 2

NANTYOUKEEP KOOL?

If not, Come and see our Warm Weather Goods. May be you want a

or a pair of Crash Pants. or a nice Negligee Shirt, or a Suit of Light Underwear. or a Nice Straw Hat. or a Leather Belt. or a Light Serge Coat and Vest

or a Nobby Cravat. or a Light Pair of Shoes. or a Nice Pair of Hose. or a Pair of Golf Hose.

. or a Pair of Slippers, Then Call and See our Line.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat.

CAP AND SHOE HOUSE GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

CENTRAL

CRAS. SOBANSKI & CO., PROP'S. We have just opened a shop at Comers' old stand in Grayling, with a full stock of Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats

Fish. Game and Oysters. ables and Fruits in Season. We que following each prices: Beef Stew,.....5 to 7c Beef Steaks.... 5 to 100

Berl Roads, Sto Ne Pork Steak, Sto luc Pork Roadst, Sto Ice Bologna Sausage, St Frankfort Sausage, 10c Pork Sausage, 10c Hams, 12c Shoulders, 6c Plc-Nic Hams, 84c Bacon, 9c Kettle Rendered Lard, 7c Highest cash price paid for hides and bee

nattle.

Having had many years experience in this pushess, we are sure we can give you the benealts in the way of prompt and efficent services, courteous treatment, the best meat money can buy at the lowest living prices. Such induce ments are trade winners. Call and see for your

CHAS. SOBANSKI & CO.

J. K. Wright returned to Oden last week for a visit with the family

He is expected home to day. G H. Hicks, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Grayling, was registered at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Mon-

Prof. Benkelman left on Tuesday morning to spend his vacation visiting with friends in Southern Michigan and Canada.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Gray ling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

apr8-tf Misses Eva Woodburn, Myrtie Rich and Marcia Kendrick, took the morn. ing train for a days outing, at Lewis-

Lggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1,00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Luced Wyandottes, \$1,00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER. Grayling, Mich.

The large stock of wood cut by H Ward, in Maple Forest townsip, last fires, except 300 cords, last week. Loss about \$16,000.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., June 24th, 1897.

OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

3:55 P. M. Mackina w Express, Dailyexcept Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.
4:25 A. M. Marquetta Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 1:30 A. M.
00 P. M. Way Freight, acrives Mackinaw 7:30

P. M. 12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation. GOING SOUTH. :15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay

City, 5; 3 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. 12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arriver Bay City 3:2) A. M. Detroit, 7:50 A.M. 9:30 P M Bay thy Accommodation arrives at Bay City 6:45 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation Depart 6:30 A. M.

Ar. 1:45 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES.

GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any accentific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 str months. Specimen copies and HAND BUOK ON PATENTS sont free, Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyaciath Charron and Exther Charron, his wife, both of Griyling, Michigan, to the Standard Gavings and Loan Association of Thetroit, Michigan, dated the 3th day of July, 1894, and second of the Griyling, Michigan, in Liber Dock for Crawford County, India and County, Michigan, India and Crawford Crawford County, Michigan, Michigan, Liber Dock, Mich

STANDARD SAVING AND LUAN ASSOCIATION,
MORIGAGE BARBOUR & REXFERD, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

it. Others should do likewise. Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Al- Mortgages are also entitled to notice bert Kraus. was in town, Monday. He reports of taxes paid, together with 100 per crops growing finely. Mrs. and Miss Coventry, of Maple Forest, were in town shopping, Mon-

will have it full of hay. the serious illness of his mother.

Fournier's Drug Store. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. WILL BE CONTINUED

DRY GOODS.

AT COSTI

AT THE STORE OF

S.S.CLAGGETT.

Go to Mackinae Island, Mich, via the Coast Line. The D. & C. new and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, steel passenger steamers leave Toledo, Mondays and Saturdays, 10.30 reaching Cincinnati and other south-A. M., and Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4.30, r. M. From Detroit, Mondays lines is unexcelled. Rev. R. L. Cope accompanied the and Saturdays, 11.00 P. M., Wednes-

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A.

The true Remedy. perimented with many others, but never got the true remedy, until we toher remedy can take its place in and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough &c." It is idle to xperiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as

Free Pills.

Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved inval-uable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action. by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, drugglet.

Persons calling for any of the

The Trouble Over.

Rev. L. P. Davis, Presiding Elder

A Horrible Railroad Accident. Is a daily chronicle in our paters

whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in

INTRICATE TASK IN A RAIL-WAY'S OPERATION.

Every Minute of the Running Time of Trains to Be Considered Peculiar Charts that the Experts Use in Lay ing Out Schedules.

How the Tables Are Made.

The most intricate and important task in a railway's operation is the making of its timetable. By this is not meant the cards which can be found in the folders with the departure and arrival of trains, but the card which is the guide of the operating force. Peculiar charts are those which the experts ase in laying out schedules bearing closely on every minute of the running time of trains, and when the completed work has been carefully verified before the final printing, no person but the one having the work under control comprehends the minuteness, the de-tail, the exactness that have been employed in "stringing a time card," as it-

Every modern railroad has a room devoted to the stringing of time cards, and it is usually filled with charts set up on standards, with roller feet, by means of which they can be moved about on the floor. They resemble blackboards in make-up, but the surfaces are white cardboard finish, with an occasional variation in colors. These charts are double-ruled, longitudinally perpendicularly. The lines rur ning from right to left are divisions of stations and distances. The lines running the other way, from top to bottom, are the divisions of time. Minutes figure very extensively in these lines. If the division is a busy one the lines are ore minute lines. If it is not so busy five minutes are accounted for in each space. This is a general plan of each

Along the right side of the board are the names of the stations in egular order, say from east to west. For con venience and uniformity trains running westward commence from the top and from the westward at the bottom of the was Jeffrey who said that medithe chart. I fast mail going west cine had been defined to be the art or leaves the terminus, for instance, under science of amusing a sick man with the existing eard at 730 a. to indicate on the board the time of nature either kills or cures him." next stop. This string verges to the left for west-bound trains in all cases. the line crosses the time division line on the station fine. This shows just when the train must be at the next station. It shows the course of the

The faster the trains run and the fewer the stops the straighter the line ange from the top to the bottom. Thus in the case of a fast mail, which travels at the highest possible speed consistent with safety and which may cover 130 miles between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 9:12 a. m., the line falls almost straight down the board. The rate of speed is so great that as the train travels westward the time divisions are involved to the slightest degree and that line hugs the right end of the board. If the train is a slow local, making all the stations, the line travels quite rapidly downward and to the left, each succeeding station being indicated on the time mark by a pin holding the string to the board on the This is the general systhe result as could be given. One must

two trains meet en that board on the same time, is marked with a big pin. This indicates to the clerk making up the table for the printer that a meeting is fixed for that painted that a meeting is fixed for that painted in black figures about double the usual size.... When the printer has set up and proved the new printer has set up and proved the new card the men reassemble and enrofully check the printed tables against that board. If the slightest variation is discovered it is marked on the proof the latter returned to the printer. is done until an absolutely correct table is turned out from the press.

This is a fair explanation of the trouble it causes the suployes of a great railroad system in the mere arrange ment of tables for the operation of the trains. The cards thus compiled are the result of nainstaking effort in the superintendent's office, based on the ar-bitrary natural conditions of the road. In the city, for instance, there is an ordinance which compels the trainment to hold their trains always in full control and not exceed a given rate an hour. Then there are heavy grades at certain points and the trains can only make a certain speed. These are arbi trary points and the time needed to cover them must be deducted first and then added in the whole distance to be

covered on a single trip.

- Any failure to make due allowance for these arbitrary points will throw the whole schedule out of running or der and make a wonderful amount of trouble for somebody. Hence the men are selected for their accuracy as well as knowledge, and what seems to be a trifling employment is really the one thing which makes travel by rail a thing of safety and dispatch. The delay of a train running on a schedule thus compiled will throw everything out of order and cause no end of trouble from one end of the system to the time card for a modern railroad with thousands of miles of tracks to cover and hundreds of stations to provide

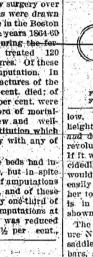
THE NEW SURGERY,

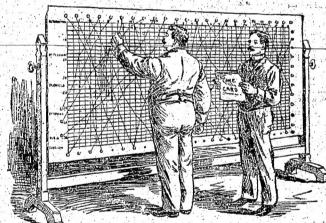
with adequate service

Murvelous Results in the Saving of Human Life.

the existing card, at 7:30 a. .m It frivolous speculations about his disorreaches its destination at 7:50. In order der and of tampering ingeniously till leaving each of these stations a string might in his time have pronounced sur-is run from the top of the board to the station at which the train makes the maybem. But medicine and surgery have made great strides not only since that day, but since the time when thou-The time needed to make the next stop is computed by the proper officer and pitals of our civil war or came home mere fractions of their former selves. Some statistics brought forward at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts rain from the time it steams out until of the friumph of the new surgery over Medical Society are elequent as proof the old. The comparisons were drawn from the operations made in the Boston city hospital between the years 1864-60 and those of 1880-94. During the fe mer period there were treated cases of compound fractures. Of these 60 per cent, came to amputation. In the case of compound fractures of the upper extremity 41 per cent. died; of the lower extremity, 60 per cent. were fatal. This terrible record of mortal ity occurred too in a new and equipped hespital an institution which would compare favorably with any that time.

In the later period the beds had increased from 250 to 800, but in spite of that fact the number of amputations had fallen to eighty-two, and of these tem and as accurate a description of what it had been. In amputations at the thigh the mortality was reduced see the men at work making the from 50 per cent. to 121/2 per cent.





MAKING A TIME CARD FOR A BIG RAILWAY SYSTEM."

sent for and assemble in the cardroom. There they meet the superintendent's clerks and begin manipulation of the the new surgery permitted the surboards. This would seem to be a small goons to wait much longer than for station in that division of one train necessitates the change of the time not only at every station on the division, heal itself, which it frequently did, and other trains. Then the clerks and dis- was unnecessary.

culation and responsibility.

patchers must compute the changes; verify them; make the changes by a general shifting of the station pins and check off on the printed card. While at the boards the men present a very animated scene. Sometimes a group work on a board twenty-six feet in length. Stations are scattered down the board, but the enormous number

of trains involving the suburban ser vice makes it look much like a thickly studded spider web. The men take their splaces along the board, each handling some one series of suburban service or some through train. As the change of time is called for the starting point-say Chicago-the man handling the train or series cuts out the nin and makes the shift to comply with the new time. He corrects it by checking up as he goes. Then he and the clerk compare the figures for the next station, based on a computation of the time needed to make it, and also with reference of clearing the track for the through train. This brings in the man running the through train, and they all bunch together and discuss the situation, having due regard to the arbitrary time fixed by ordinance or engineering difficulties and reach a common under standing on the subject before the pins

Bach crossing point, or station where

changes to realize the extent of the cal- while those of the leg from 32 to 1374 of the arm from 38 to 16% per, cent. In When spring changes are to be made short, the mortality from compound the train dispatchers of the division are fractures was two-thirds less than under the old methods. The physicians attribute this saving of life to asensis affair, but the change of the time at one merly before operating. They could station in that division of one train now wait until the ascrite regime to sec if the compound fracture did no also frequently involves the time of in the unijority of cases amputation

Under the new surgery healing is painless. The only pain now felt is that of the incisions. After that has sub sided there is no pain in aseptic healing. The old and lingering fevers which so often followed surrical oper ations have vanished, for with perfec asepsis there is no surgical fever. The danger of suppuration and secondary hemorrhage has also gone, from the

same cause. As to visceral surgery, its triumphs have been marvelous. Surgeons nov open the visceral cavity, and perform the most astonishing feats. Operation which to-day are performed with impunity by young surgeons would have been deemed as preliminary to nothing short of cold-blooded nurder by the last generation. Scarcely a part of the body of living man is unexplored by science, and feats of trephining almost incredible are performed daily in our hospitals. Of course with this rapid advance of surgery has come a tenden surgeons will agree that reckless sur gery has gained some headway in late years. This is confined to the younge and ultra-enthusiastic members of th profession and is deprecated by their elder brethren .- Chicago Chronicle.

. Many a guarantee is not good

TO LOOK WELL A-WHEEL

Why Many Ri-ers Appen Awkward and Uncomfortable. ICYCLE riding should make a woman look well instead of Ill. It is all a matter of hefitting

dress and the adfustment of the olcycle. All that woman is to get tume and then arrange the various parts of her whee so that the ma

chine seems a part of her as she rides.
It. It is not a bit harder to have a bicycle adjusted to fit than to have it dinsted so that it does not fit, and the lifference in appearance is everything In most cases the changes necessary to alter the position and appearance of a rider from bad to good can be made by raising or lowering the handle bars of the saddle, or moving the latter a little forward or a little back. In nine cases out of ten wonen who look and feel awkward on wheels do so because the seats and handle-bars of their machines

are not properly adjusted.

The accompanying pictures show some of the many shades of difference between the right position, in which a woman may ride gracefully and easily and the wrong positions, in which she is sure to look awkward and uncomfortable. Many women may find in these pictures, too, buts that will help and enable them to better enjoy an exercise which has been only half pleasurable in the past, because they did not know how to follow it. It is easy to see what is the difficulty

woman shown in figure No. 1,

pedals and handle-bars could be reached easily and the lady would find cy cling much easier and more pleasurable than she can in the attitude in which

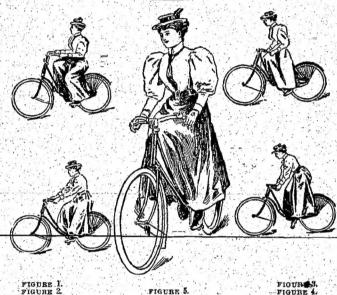
she is shown. All that is necessary to make any of the changes suggested and to adjust wheels so that the riders can look and be comfortable rather than awkward and uncomfortable is a monkey-wrench and a little common sense. With those nearly all the changes that are necesls necessary for leary to put women's wheels in proper the ordinary condition can be effected.

A proper position for a woman on a bleycle is shown in figure 5. The rider there sits easily and gracefully, and the work of propelling her wheel is not half the work exerted by any of the others. She not only looks well, but it is a position in which cycling exercise is play rather than labor, and beneficial rather than harmful.

Time for the Heartiest Meal.

A man of science, who gives a so woman pepsin tablets at \$5 a call, says that call, pepsin, money necessity for any of them would be saved if women-and men-would loarn to est properly. He is himself an epicure and ents rich vlands, but he know how these are prepared and can prepare them himself on occasion, and he selects the proper time to eat them. He considers it nothing less than sul-cidal for the brain worker, for instance, to eat a hearty lunch. People who are much in the open air and w exercise freely can eat about what they please, so that they satisfy their hunger at stated periods and are punctunl about it. But he thinks it is all but criminal for a woman who has to use her brain and who must be on the alert with a vigorous mentality to divert the blood from her brain, where is most needed, to the stomach, by setting it to work on a promiscuous lot of food. He is of the opinion that the what it is that makes her look as if she | brain worker should eat most heartily were working a sewing machine rather lafter the day's work is done. Break than riding a wheel. Her saddle is too fast may be moderately hearty, or

ONE GOOD AND FOUR BAD POSITIONS



low. If it were raised to its proper height her knees would not pump up and down before her chin with every revolution like a pair of piston rous. If it were raised she would have a decidedly better appearance, her skirt would hang better, she would ride more. Dinner what you please if properly easily and it would not be hard for her to guide her wheel, as it certainly is in the position in which she is shown

The awkward position shown in figure No. 2 is the result of having the saiddle too far back from the handle bars, so that the rider can just reach the steering apparatus and no more and so that she has to push forward on the pedals almost as much as down in propelling her wheel. The position which that adjustment of the machine gives makes the rider look as if she were trying to keep her seat on a buck ing bronco from which she was expecting to be thrown at any instant. If the saddle were brought forward a little and raised slightly the position would be good. The lady would be sitting over the pedals, 100, rather than behind them, and would have enough of her weight on the handle bars to guide her machine easily and safely.

There is such a thing, however, as having the saddle too far forward and too high, as is shown in figures 3 and 4. which illustrate positions just the reverse of those in the figures explain ed above. In figure 3 the rider has the appearance of climbing a steep hill and of working very hard in the ascent, simply because her saddle is too low too far forward. She has to push back on her pedals rather than down and has not room enough between the saddle and the pedals to give full swing to her knees: Raising the saddle and putting it back a little would give the rider a graceful and easy position.

The difficulty shown in figure 4 is the prosite of that in figure 1-the saddle is too high. The rider has to tip forand in order to reach the pedals when they are at their lowest point in making a revolution. That attitude is, pe hans, the most tiring that can be as sumed by a rider on a long journey, as it throws the entire body out of posi-

quite hearty, if taken an hour before beginning work. Lunch, however should be exceedingly light, just a little to sustain nature till dinner time, a cup of beef tea and a cracker or two, fruit of some kind, or a cup of cocoa

prepared; Stove Adapted for Hot Weather. Professor William M. Watts, of Still

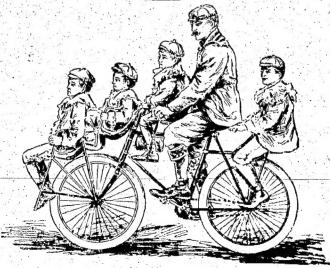
Pond, has a novelty in the form of a cold stove. The stove is for use in the heated months of summer for reducing temperature, just as stoves heated by fire are used to raise the temperature in winter. By the use of salt, a small quantity of ice and a patented chem ignithe most intense degree of cold is secured. So great is the cold that it is as dangerous to touch this cold stove when in operation as it would be to place the hand on a fire stove at a high degree of heat. The skin is instantly taken off and painful injuries are the result of the slightest contact. fessor Watts states that during the hottest weather the temperature of a room may be run down and made pleasant by the use of this novel device. The new was discovered by a college mate of the teacher of the Still Pond school. The cost of operating the stoy is very slight.-Chestertown Transcript

Lace Making in Ireland.

Among the different industries pur ned by Irish women lace making has become by far the most general. Needlework of various kinds was acfively promoted in Ireland during the rears of the great famine as a means of preserving the poorer classes from starvation. At that period, when men could do but little for their families nearly 320,000 women were engage between sewed-muslin work and lace This industry, however, subsequently declined, and it is only within the last few years that it has begun to be re-vived and to receive a thorough de-velopment. Depots for the sale of lace and other textile commodities were es tablished by Lady Aberdeen at London.

Women working in many German factories are forbidden to wear corsets if the saddle were lowered so that the during working hours.

FAMILIAR SIGHT ON THE STREETS OF BUFFALO.



MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

AITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

ackson Man's Successful Claim fo Damages-Luke Ann Lones Heavily by Fire-Report of Affairs at Jack son Prison-Bay City Lumber Trade.

Must Be Settled.

Must be Settled.

The Board of State Anditors allowed the claim of Charles Howind, of Jackson, against the State for \$3,000. The State Legislature passed a joint resolution for the relief of Mr. Howind, giving the the relief of Mr. Howind, giving the Board of Auditors power to adjust the claim at any sum not to exceed \$3,000, and it was decided that he was entitled to the full amount. Howind was injured while in the employ of the State at the Jackson prison, where he was engaged on a contract. His clothing caught on some shafting and he was bedly injured. Several lones were broken and he has been unable to perform manual labor since the nacident. His claim has been presented to several Legislatures, but it was not to several Legislatures, but it was not until last winter that a joint resolution for his relief was passed.

Importation of Lors. Importation of Logs.
Whether the Bay City lumbermen feel that Canada will put an export duty on logs brought to this country cannot be told from the quantity that was towed there in June. The custom house figures show a total of 40,125,000 feet, but this is no more than in Jun-last year. There are several rafts on the way. They average about 3,000,000 feet. Of the thirteen rafts towed in June, the largest contained 4,500,000 feet. In addition to this quantity of logs, there were received 5, 219,000 feet of lumber from Canada and 3,783,000 feet from the United States ports, making a total greater than the quantity shipped from Bay City, which was 6,883,035 feet. The great bulk of humber manufactured in the Saginaw valley is sent to market by rail.

Whole Village Wiped Out by Fire. Lake Ann. a village of nearly 1,000 in-babitants, is almost desolate as the re-sult of a disastrous fire that swept through the town Saturday afternoon. The are started in Habbler's stare mill, swept across the track to the south, taking the depot and hotel. The busines portion suffered, and most. The business portion suffered, and most of the residences are destroyed. The heat was terrible, and the inhabitants had to fice for their lives. Mrs. Lewis Jones, an aged lady, perished in the flames of her home at Onekma. A neighbor passing by discovered the fire, but could not save the inmatus.

Jackson's Guests,

The Jackson's Guests,
The Jackson prison report for the six months ending June 30 shows the average number of men in prison to have been 817; in prison July 1, 1896, 824; received by sentence, 261; escapes returned, 1; returned from Ionia asylum, 2; returned from Jonia asylum asylum asylum asylum asylum asylu from parole, 2; total receipts, 1,090. charged at expiration of sentence, 186 escaped, 1; discharged by order of Supreme Court, 2; new trials granted; 2 transferred to the Ionic asylum, 13; to Detroit house of correction, 1; pardoned 17; paroled, 18; total departures from on 247. Total number in prison Jun

Minor State Matters. Mrs. C L. Geer, a well-known residen of Lapeer, died, denth resulting fron grieving over the loss of her daughter who died about a year ago.

Ann Arbor University this year grade ated the smallest class in years, owing to the change from a two to three years course in the law department. Harry Spaulding, the 7 year old

Cheboygan laundress, undressed and jumped in the river to try to swim. current is very strong and the child drowned. The Commissioner Wesselius reported tha

during the month of April the total rall-road earnings in Michigau were \$2,089, 677, as compared with \$2,309,252 for April last year. The total State earnings to May 1 this year were \$7,979,285, a compared with \$3,806,270 for the same pe ried last year, the per cent of decrease b ing 9.39. Treasurer Ballantyne of Geness

County is murmuring because the boy kill too many sparrows. He alleges the boys climb into the roots of barns and upon the trees and rob the nests of the young sparrows. During the month of June \$400 bounty money was paid out of the county fund for the killing of the little pests. The Michigan Farmers and Fruit

Growers' Association was in session at Grand Rapids. The reports of various members on the condition of the fruit crop, particularly as it pertained to peaches, were made, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the peach would fall short of being one-third of it normal magnitude.

Colonel Snyder, Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Detroit has been at Mackinac Island, under or ders from the War Department, inspecting the historic Fort Mackinac and mak ing the historic Fort Michine and man-ing-an estimate-of-what-it will cost-te renovate the fort and buildings to fit them for occupancy again by troops. This is a primary step looking toward the re-es-tablishment of the fort by the United States government.

The following from the Greenvill Democrat, showing from the benefit to the city from one small piece of work done, should act as an incentive to the live business men of all progressive towns to go and do likewise, and on the larger scale the better: "One of the best paying venturer and by the citizens of Greenville was when they took the first steps and successfully carried out the project to grade and gravel the road between this city and Langston. Since the foad has finished it has become the main thorough finished it has become the main thorough fare to this city from the towns north and, in consequence, much money has rolled into the coffers of the local mer chants that would not otherwise have gotten there."

A beautiful silver dinner tray A heading silver donner tray was brought to Alpena, from the sunkeh Pewable, by the H. A. Root. A mass of copper weighing several tons was gotten to the surface a couple of times, but slipped out of the grapples. The wreckers hope to secure it.

Benton Harbor has a tramp cure in o Beaton Harbor has a tramp cure in op-eration now. The city has established a stone yard and hereafter when hobos want food they will be turned loose on the chief of police, who will set them to work at the stone pile. Benton Harbor will either have fine streets or the plac will be cleared of idlers.

Geo. E. Brewster, of Clare, charge with assault and battery on Frederick Lan., an old German, was fined \$15.38 or thirty days in jail. Brewster pald The trouble grow from the fac that Mr. Lange slapped Mr. Brewster on, a boy of 14 years, for being on hi

At Battle Creek, as Frank H. Man chester was going home, he was assaulted by two footpads, who struck him with a saudbag. He fought them for a time, a saudbag. He fought them for a time, but lest his gold watch and chain and Knights Templar charm and \$7 in silver. He had \$100 in an inside vest pocket that they did not find. Mr. Manchester was

Fred Stellma, a young cabinet maker of Grand Rapids, was drowned in Grand river walle swimming. At Imlay City, the Dryden roller mills and elevator burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$13,500; insurance, \$5,000.

Fire at Lapeer did nearly \$1,000 dam-age to the stock in Heffelbower's drug tore. Loss covered by insurance.

E. R. Cookingham, well known through ut Michigan as a county atlas publisher died at Ypsilunti after a lingering illness At Kalamazoo, Enos Stewart, colored, and Miss Mary Hodges, white, and daughter of a wealthy farmer at South Haven, were married by Rev. J. I. Hill.

A sneak thief entered Linihan's drug lore at Battle Creek and stole a leathe bag containing \$200 in the custody of Martin M. Goodale, one of the clerks, who is treasurer of the Knights of Maccabees. The money was lodge founds.

Grand Rapids furniture men are hus ling. Among the early arrivals were several buyers from the West, which was well represented for the first time in five years. The buyers talk favorably of but iness, and will place good orders.

The old paper mill at Dundee, which has been idle for several years, will undoubtedly never be started again. The floors have become rotted and the other day they gave way, allowing the machin ery to full into the river beneath the mill. A new brick building at Montrose par tially collapsed the other day. The building had just been finished and was to have been dedicated with a dance. A truss rod broke and the roof fell in with out warning. It will cost \$1,000 to repair the damage.

The Grand Rapids Seating Compan filed mortgages for \$70,000. The Penin-sular Trust Company is named as trus-tees. The old national bank is the heaviest creditor. The concern is a new one making a specialty of seating for opera houses and churche

Lenawee County reports the heavies hay crop ever known, and the hot weather of the past three days was needed to cure the rank growth. There has never been such a demand for hay tedders, and carcely one is left in the hands of dealer in agricultural implements.

A T-year-old hoy committed suicide at Ann Arbor. He was the youngest son of Emil Staebler, a furmer. He thought that his two elder brothers did not like him, and he simply said, "I'll be dead when you see me again," and left. His body was found in the Huron river in about his feet of water. bout six feet of water.

The South Haven and Eastern Rail road has been sold to the St. Joe Valley Railroad Company. The work of convert ing the road into a standard gauge will begin at once. As this will give South Haven fruit interest at least two addi-tional cutlets, the event is hailed with great satisfaction by our citizens.

Capt. J. L. Frisbie of Hillsdale is a suc cessful bee charmer. The other day a of his procery store. The captain exert ed his charming powers and soon the queen bee settled on his trowsers leg, the whole swarm clustering around her. Their capture was easy then, and it is the sec-ond one Capt. Frisble has made this sea-son. In both instances he has escaped being stung.

The once famous Myers diving appara tus was sold at sheriff's sale at Alpena, for \$907. The pipes, dynamos, holsting apparatus and every appliance connected with the outfit went with it. The cost of with the outfit is said to have been \$12,000. Inventor Myers had the outfit ready for work on the lost steamer Norman last segson when his creditors foreclosed on him and took possession of the apparatus. The outfit had been tested and was pronunced a success. nounced a success.

For the first time in a number the grape region of eastern Van Buren County escaped any injury from the spring frosts: The vines were never in better condition and as many new vine-yards will come into bearing this season yarras wan come into bearing this season for the first time the growers anticipate an unparalleled yield of fruit throughout the grape district. Many of the most valuable vineyards are on light sandy soil which proved unprofitable for the raising of cereal crops, and which was considered nearly worthless until the culture of the grap became the principal industry in

that region.

J. F. Follahay, a well-to-do farmer near Otter Lake, was burned to death. He went to his barn to grease a buggy and after a few minutes his daughter Mamie saw the barn afire, and amid the smok saw her father, apparently heedless of he calls, leaning against the wall. Mr. Fal-lahay had been despondent for some time lalary and been despondent for some time on account of cancer. The theory is that he set the barn afire and deliberately awaited his fate. Mrs. Fallahay was away at the time at the deathbed of her father. The funeral was held under the auspices of the Maccabes. He was insured in that order for \$2,000.

There is one particular, says the Gazette, in which Allegan County takes a back sent for no other county in the State, and this is her roads. Five or six years ago Allegan township started the work of improving the highways and now has thirty miles or more of the best of grave, roads. After the first few miles had been completed, the advantages of good roads became apparent to the people of the sur-rounding townships, and the lesson has been so well learned that at the present rate of progress it will be but a few years longer when a poor road will be an unknown quantity in the county.

A trolley car running between Bay City and Saginaw ran off the Cheboyganing bridge across Saginaw river through an bridge across Saginaw river through an open draw Wednesday morning, taking the motorman and conductor and nine passengers. The dead are: Mrs. William McClellan of Bay City, John W. Hawkins of Bay City, Mrs. David Campbells of Metamora, Mich. Mrs. Campbells, three children. The injuried: T. P. Klump, traveling salesman from Geneva, Ohio, Sciellar, Edward E. Gorkons assistances. traveling salesman from Geneva, Ohio, fatally; Edward E. Gerkens, assistant general passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railroad; Joseph Mayhew, an Esshoemaker; Herbert Reilly, the sexville shoemaker; Herbert Relly, the motorman; James O'Brien, the conductor

Service stripes have been sent out from the quartermaster general's office to State militiamen who have been in service over three years. It is a gold ornament for the sleeve of the uniform, and is the first time they have been sent out by this de-partment. Over 350 pairs were sent out. Births in Midland County in the year

past, 285, of which 140 were girls. Jasper had the largest number, 32, and Mt. Haley was next with 23, Porter 22, Greendale and Mills one each. There were 105 deaths, of which but 42 were females. Only three were in Jasper, the largest number, 10, boing in Geneva.

The report of Prosecutor J. J. Kohler, of Lupeer County, filed with the Attor-ney General for six months ending June 30. shows. Total number prosecuted, 133 total convicted, 93; acquitted, 15; dis-charged or payment of costs, 3; nolle proseed, 8; settled or dropped, 14.

John Broadwell and Asher Wood by come engaged in a quarrel at Clare, but were separated. Everything quieted down until just after dinner Broadwell saw Wood alone, with his back turned, and sneaking up behind him he struck him twice in the neck with a pocketknife. Both ents were within half an inch of the jugular vein. Wood will recover. Broadwell was arrested.



'Yes, her looks favor her mother's people." "Indeed?" "Oh, greatly. She doesn't look a bit like them."—Detroit Journal.

He—"My darling, I always feel like taking off my shoes when I enter your sacred presence." She-"Well, I would rather you did it now that after we are married."-Life.

"Our landlady likes to have theatrical people come to stay with us."
"Why?" "She says the rest of us stare at them so hard that we forget to eat." -Detroit Free Press.

Close Together.-Nell-Do you think there is anything between them? Belle—I don't know. There wasn't when I looked in at the parlor door last night. Somerville Journal.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."-Indianapolis Journal. "Yes," she replied, "I suppose I'm

superstitious, but I prefer not to marry. I don't care to trust my happiness to thirteen men. Eh? Oh, a husband and a jury, to be sure."—Truth.

"Is your flying machine a success?" Unquestionably," replied the enthuclast. "Have you made a trip with it?" "No, but I've sold several shares of stock."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"I heard you fought a duel with

"I heard you fought a duel with Parker?" "I did." "Weren't you. Parker?" "I did." "Weren't you afraid to stand up before a loaded pis "Not with Parker holding it. tol?" 'm insured in his company."-Tit-Bits "Have you any clew to the assailant?" asked the court. "Well," replied Sherlock Holmes, "I think he must have been a Greek. As I approached he ran."-Philadelphia North Ameri-

"Martha, listen; there's a new ma chine invented that records the ac-tion of the brain." "Well, you needn't fool any money away on one; it wouldn't earn its sait."-Detroit Free Press.

"I wish you would make a picture of the Sultan of Turkey for to-morrow's paper." "I am afraid I have no photo graph sir." "What of that? You know how to draw a fez, don't you?" Puck.

New Servant-I found this coin upon your desk, sir. Master-I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty. New Servant-That's what I thought.-Fliegende Blatter.

Freddy-Why do they call the end of college education commencement, pa-a? Papa—Because, my son, that is the point at which a young man com-mences to learn.—New York Commercial Advertiser. She-It's too bad your wife has been

ick so long. He—Yes; I suppose that the doctor's bill amounts to three times as much now as the undertaker's charges would have amounted Cleveland Leader. "They always talk about the seven

ages of man," said the Curious One.
"Why not the seven ages of woman?" "Because, my boy," replied the Knowing One, "one is enough for them." Cincinnati Tribune. In order not to be an exception to the

rule, Guibollard ran down his mother in-law. "Briefly, what have you against her?" asked his friend, impatiently 'Her daughter," was the laconic reply. -L'Illustre de Poche. "Yes," said the young wife, sadly, "I

am satisfied that he doesn't love me any more." "Isn't it strange to find satisfaction in anything like that?" asked her dearest girl friend.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lightlove—At last, dear Sophia, we are alone, and I can tell you that I to— Sophia—Oh, please, no—Mr. Lightlove, don't tell me here. Lightlove-Why not? There are no witnesses Sophia-That's just it.-Chips. Tourist (in Jersey, apprehensively)-

How about the Jersey mosquitoes? Don't you find them pretty vicious creatures? Jersey Native (indifferently)-Not at all! Not at all! Why, they'll at right out of your has

"John, this is a very bad report you bring me from school." John-I know, father; but you know you said if I brought home a first-class report you would give me \$5 and I wanted to save you that expense.—Boston Traveler,

"I," the witness testified, "would not believe him under onth. "Eh?" said the judge in surprise at hearing a leading citizen so flouted. "Oh, fur as that goes, I wouldn't believe nobody. I am an assessor."-Indianapolis Journal.

Jack Wyld-That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break, Tom Fax (who has had expejence)-He wouldn't hesitate about touching you, if he was broke.-Puck. "Poor Mrs. Jaysmith!" exclaimed Irs. Gargoyle. "Her husband must Mrs. Gargoyle. treat her shamefully." "What makes you say that?" asked Mrs. Grummer, She never complains." "I know the That's what makes me suspicious.';-

Life. The member of the firm pressed like hand to his heart. "I love you madly!" he exclaimed. "I love but you! I have never loved before: The typewriter inclined her head. "Very well," she replied. "More than one copy, sir!"—Detroit Journal.

Stranger (after an examination)-Wall doctor, what do you think? Have I the gout? Great Physician-Hem! Er-what is your income? Stranger-Twelve hundred a year. Great Physician-No, you've got a sore foot .-New York Weekly.

"What was the subject of discus sion? asked Mrs. Clubwife's husband, as that lady came in "Law, how times have changed!" interjected times have changed!" interjected grandma, "When I was young the question would have been, "Who was he subject of discussion?"-Indianapolia Journal.

Felling Mahogany Trees.

It is a whole day's work for two men to fell even the smallest mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk a scaffold has to be creeted and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving thus a stump of the very best wood from ten to fifteen feet high.

Scarron wrote love verses to about dozen young women before he mei Francoise D'Aubigne, afterwards the famous Madam de Maintenon, the morganatic wife of Louis XIV.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Heed the First Symp-

Special from Mrs. Pinkham.

dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general

If these symptoms are not accompa-



her generative system need of help, and

that a good restorative medicine is a positive necessity. It must be a medi-cine with specific virtues. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable

If your case has progressed so that a troublesome discharge is already established, do not delay, take the Vegetable Compound at once, so as to tone up your whole nervous system; you can get it at any reliable drug store You ought also to use a local application, or else the corrosive discharge will set up an inflammation and hardening of the parts. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is put up in packets at 25 cents each. To relieve this painfu condition this Sanative Wash is worth its weight in gold.
MRS.GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Watervliet,

N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. I was troubled very much with leucorrhea, bearing-down pains and backache. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."





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WENTY THOUSAND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET.

Convention the Most Successful Ever Held-Rev. Francis E. Clark, Father of the Movement-History of the Society-Mighty Growth Shows.

Every Land Represented.

When Rev. E. R. Dilke tapped with his gavel in Mechanics' Pavilion Thursday morning he called to over the greatest convention California has ever seen. Ten thousand Christian Endeavorers faced the speaker, men and women from every quarter of the land, representing every part of the world. At the same time in Woodward's pavilion an overflow convention almost as large opened for husiness



tionally to the vigorous young delegates who had journeyed across alkali plains, through deserts, under burning suns and through deserts, under burning sups and over banks of snow to plant their banner on the Pacific coast. On every side could be seen the colors of the Christian warders. At every turn were net the carnest faces of the advocates of higher and better lives.

The scenes at the pavilion resembled particular political convention expendent.

tional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip F. King of Benton, Tex. Then

sleal welcome by the choir, brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev.
Philip P. King of Benton, Tex. Then
the welcome of the committee of '37 was
delivered by Rolln V. Watt, who spoke in
part as follows:

This morning our dreams are realized, our
hopes are fhiffled, our prayers are answer
ed; for ve witness the assembling of an anternational Christian Endeavor convention
for the first time on the shores of the mighty
facilic. God bless you. We are glad you are
here; we welcouse; thrice welcome. We welcome you first and above all for the sake of
any master, whose banner of love its overall and whose servants you are. He had said if
we lift Him up, He will array see the second our first had showed for the sake of
any flampshire and Pennsylvania each having three and Connecticut two.

"England has 3,925 societies; Australia,
2,124; Scolland, 433; Wales, 311; India,
three and Connecticut two.

"England has 3,925 societies; Australia,
2,124; Scolland, 433; Wales, 311; India,
250; Ireland, 169; Madgascar, 93;
France, 68; Mexico, 100; Japan, 68; West
Life hands the solution of all our probcems—social, political and spiritual. It is
art of Christian Endeavor to take these
oreferred gifts and offer them to mankind.
We welcome you, therefore, because you are
seeking to present the Savior of Mankind to
the world, that the world can be made better.

Atter the genlauses which followed the

After the applause which followed the Arter the appliance which to bushed the remarks of Mr. Watt had subsided, the welcome of the Golden Gate pastors was given by the Rev. John Hemphill. Lieur. Gov. Jeter then welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the State of California. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and, in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers, the Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

President Clark's Message. The subject of the annual message of the president, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D., was "A World Encircling Religious Movement; How Shall It Fulfill God's Design?" He said in part:

Design?" He said in part:

I have attended conventions, since I last met you, in the Metropolitan Tabernacie of London and in the Reels of Bengari, in St. Anderw's Hall of Glasgow and in the ancient capital of the Punjab; among our Irish Endeavorers in Belfast and on the sunburnt rishs of southern India, in crowded Berlin and on the lonely tablelands of the Transvall; among the Alpa of Switzerland and on the vast veidt of the Orange Free State; as see girt Stockholm and in the kareo of Soit Africa; in brolly Parts and lagder to visit Africa; in brolly Parts and lagder to visit where, amid all these diverties of custom and costume, of manner and methods, of languages and laws, I have found that the Christian Endeavor ideals are substantially the same, the people whout I have seen

better lives.

The scenes at the pavilion resembled a national political convention, except that more women were in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings. In fact, fully two-thirds of the delegates were of the gentler sex. But their presence tended to make the scene in the scene

opening of the convention on Thursday Michigan, 1,071. These figures do not opening of the convention of the convention of the commodates over 10,000 people; was occupied. Promptly at 9.30 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Vork has 1,288; Illnois, 993; Ohio, 970; Wilke of Sun Francisco, and after a musical welcome by the choir, brief devotation of the convention was called the process of the process of the convention of the en to the State that has made the largest



of societies, now held by Scotland, will ge to the Endenvorers on the Emerald Isle.
"In the United States the Presbyterians have 5,531 young people's and 2,934 junior societies; the Congregationalists have next, with 4,156 young people's and 1,322 junior; Baptists, 2,640 young people's and 1,080 junior; Cumberland Presbyterian, 867 young people's and 361 junior; Methodist Protestants, 971 young people's and 251 juniors; Lutherans, 869

young people's and 324 juniors, nearly for-ty denominations being represented.

"A missionary roll of honor contains the names of 10,468 societies that have given nearly \$500,000 to missions through their own denominational missionary boards.

MECHANICS PAVILION, THE HUGH AUDITORIUM WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

more striking in color and more animated in spirit. All the streets in the business district of the city and in the neighbor-hood of the different headquarters were congested with the thousands of visitors.

congested with the thousands of visitors.

History of the Fociety.

The story back of this immense gathering in the land of flowers has a romantic interest—that lifts it far above the commonplace. But sixteen years ago this world-wide organization had a humble birth in a little, out-of-the-way church in Maine. To-day there are 48,000 societies, with a membership of 7,000,000 young people in every part of the civilized world, from Spain to the Samoan Islands, in the south seeps, and from Australia to

the central rendezvous. It is an octagonal building with a scatting capacity of 7,000. These two places of meeting were supplemented almost every hour in the day with gatherings in the various churches. Even the Chinese churches and a mariners'

This religious siege of San Francisc was nothing if not picturesque. It was a ninetcenth century "doings" which doubtless made the monastic saints of long ago turn uneasily in their graves. The Chris-tian Endeavorer goes in for a happy re-ligion, and if he cannot vent his exuberance in a long and lond hosanna he re-sorts to a "yell" in characteristic college

Most interesting of all the meetings were the services in out-of-the-way places. Prayer and song and exhortation were made by wandering bands before the nentien temples in Cainatown, in the magnificent gambling saloons, among the sallors, on the wharves, in the jails and in the slums, in the different factories, in the liospitals—in fact, wherever the Christian Endeavoyer could plant his two feet and his symbolic flag.

Sunrise Prayer Meetings.
One of the features was the sunrise prayer poeetings down on the beach of beautiful Golden Gate. Each morning

beautiful Golden Gate. Each morning the sallors were showled to join with rep-resentatives of almost every port they touch in their voyages to sing and to pray. The complete-program for the conven-tion would fill a good-sized book. Of spetion wonth in good-sized book. Of special injerest were the great choruses of hundreds of voices which sang in the two great meeting places. The first gun was fired Wednesday night, with twelve simultaneous meetings, led by twelve wellhundreds of voices which sang in the two great meeting places. The first gun was fired Wednesday night, with twelve simultaneous meetings, led by twelve well-known drvines from every part of the nation. At the same time Rev. J. Leater Wells of Jersey City, N. J., gave a stere-option lecture in Metropolitan Temple on "Christian Endeavor Arrang the Life Savers."

Long before the hour appointed for the States having more than 1,000 is all societies, Pennsylvania leads, with 3.440; New York has 3,049; penn ambussadors seem to thusk the Long before the hour appointed for the Savers."

Athens to offer their services in the army of their fatherland, are returning to New York. They are greatly disappointed in arriving too late, not even being enrolled to the Society. At the same to offer their services in the army of their fatherland, are returning to New York They are greatly disappointed in the forces.

The Sultan of Turkey is again in a yielding mood, it is said, and the Long penn arabussadors seem to thusk their indicates the society and fit the society and fit the society and fit to late the society and fit the society and fit to late the society and fit the society and fit to late the soci

roung people in every part of the civilized sty.

world, from Spain to the Samoan Islands, in the south seus, and from Australia to feet, he said the movement must be true to its fundamental idea; must necessarily

Copies of the constitution numbering 5,000,000 have been printed in forty languages, and at lenst 15,000,000 copies of the pledge. More than 1,000,000 associate members have joined the church, and more than \$2,000,000 has been given for denominational purposes. Such, in brief, is the remarkable history of one of the most conspicuous religious movements of all times.

The immense meeting on the Pacific slope has eclipsed all previous reunions. The central meeting place was Mechanics! Pavilion, which occupies an entire square in the heart of that western metropolis, and has scating accommodations for 10,000 persons. The second great meeting place was Woodward's Pavilion, which is about ten minutes' walk from the central rendezvous. It is an octagonal building with a secting capacity of 7,000.



CONVENTION BANNER FOR 1897.

I been kindly received in the name of Christian Endeavor, and by every missionary society at work in India or Africa. Why? Because of the elequent indorsement which a cummon and universal method of Christian Sorvice renders to its advocates. Only one decombation still seeks to prevent the increase of Christian Endeavor societies, and that has introduced Christian Fendeavor principles, and, though we regret the absence of full fellowellly. We are sind the cumsion of the catension of the ideas for which we stand—in that we refolce, yea, and will rejoice.

Statistics of the Society.

In minor particulars the creeds and forms of clurch government of these hospitable hosts of our society differ as widely as their complexions. The shade of tan on a man's check does not make of unmake his make of unmake his christianity.

Our society their has these signs of a universal movement. It was born in obscurity and weakness. It has not owed its existence to human advocancy or occlosastical authority. It has spread to every fand, it has been found adapted to every examplelical creed, the principles involved in our covenant pledge have been ignored, or where it has been crushed out by denominational authority.

In answering the question of the subnia for three years, was wrested from the Kerstone State by Ohio. The next inci-dent was the presentation of the banner to the country making the largest proportionate gain in number of societies during Alaska.

In this time 10,000,000 meetings have been held by Christian Endeavorers. Copies of the constitution numbering 5,000,000 have been printed in forty languages, and at least 15,000,000 copies of the pledge. More than 1,000,000 associated may be a printed in forty languages, and at least 15,000,000 associated for the pledge. More than 1,000,000 associated for the pledge when the pledge in the pledge of the constitution of the pledge in the

Railroad companies Thursday issued or-ders to confiscate all coal being carried over their respective lines. It was issued

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. 1800 Chicago, Burlington and Quiney. 1,000. Chicago, and Alton. . 2,700 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa . 1,500 Rock Island: 1,800 Monon 1,000

Supreme Court opinion which says Just in case of strikes, the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on its property, regardless of the consignee. This decision was reached on the ground that the railroad companies were the regular transmitters of the United State mail, and that the comfort and convenience of individual travelers should be given preference over manufacturing and industrial concerns. The railroad companies claim they are exercising their just rights in the confiscation, as they main-tain their confracts with the coal concerns call for so many thousand tons a year and when strikes prevail they are simpl taking their balance due in the contract instead of waiting until the bins were near empty as heretofore. In addition to the confiscating order the price of com-nant soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton, while the soft screenings were rated a just double their customary value.

Greek volunteers who left America, for Athens to offer their services in the army

Poor Lo Behind the Flow. William Shakspeare; an Arapahoe In-lian on the lower Shoshone agency, reports to 'he Indian guide of Fort Wash akie that the Indians on the subagency are working on their farms more in dustriously this year than ever before They are breaking up a large amount of new land, and where last year the sage brush was thick there are now good

farms. He says: "The old Indians always used to talk of going to war, and now they talk different: they tell us about farming, and how to farm, and they tell us young men to work hard at farming. I have in about twelve acres of wheat, five of oats, one of po tatoes, and a big garden of water melons, squash and other vegetables I have twenty-two acres this year in-stead of ten last, and all the other Incians are the same way, plowing much der. Wyo., letter to Denver Republican

What Do the Children Drink at the

Coffee and tea are injurious; they get tired of milk or water, and there is but one other thing to give them, that is, Grain-O, a new food drink that takes the place of coffee and tastes so much like it that even the parents can't tell the difference. It is the opposite to coffee, for instead of breaking down the nervous system it builds it up, instead of making one billous it keeps the whole system in a healthy condition. Grain-O is a delicious table beverage made of pure grains, heving, the rich seal brown color of Mocha or Java.

frain-0 is not a medicine, but, a food drink that every one likes, and every one of the family can drink without the least injury. It costs only about one quarter as much as coffee. Sold by all grocers, 15c. and 25c. per package.

WHY JOHN STARNES IS A HERMIT

Fled to the Mountains from Conscrip tion and Remains in Sectusion Still. Thirty-five years ago John Starnes then in the prime of manhood, lived near Blacksburg, York County, S. C. and but a few miles from the battle fields of Cowpens and Kings moun tain, where the Americans whipped the British. But the proximity of the bat tlefields did not imbue a warlike spiri in the breast of Starnes.

The conscription officer cast covetous eyes on the mountaineer's stalwart frame, and Starnes took the hint and They searched for him, but Starne was a better runner than a fighter and he kept out of the way, out of the war and in the woods. He had an old musket and a supply of ammunition and the fare of the woods was better then that in the town. Starnes be came fond of the life and when the war was over and conscription officers had lost their dreaded power Starnes still remained in the wilds of York.

And there he is now living. His home not a romantic cave in the rocks, bu is a curiously constructed, miserable Eskimo snowhouse, without a win dow, and with a hole about two feet high which serves as a door, through which the hermit crawls. There is no fireplace in the house. When snow is on the mountain and the north wind howl over the Blue ridge, the old man builds a fire at the entrance of his

Starnes is not a picturesque figure His long, white, unkempt hair beard and the ragged clothes that car hardly hang on his frame make him an unprepossessing object, whose very name is used to scare children in the

neighborhood. The hermit does not like to have visit ors, and shows temper if questioned He forages on his neighbors. He has relatives who have offered him a home and means of living in comfort, but the hermit has declined all advances. His neighbors call him "Wild Joh: Starnes."-Boston Post.

The New Navy Rifle.

The New Navy Riffe.

The strongest shooting gun in the world is the new Lee rifle made by the Winchester Repeating Arma Co., New Haven, Ct., for the U. S. navy. When fired there is a pressure on the breech of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. To build a gun that would withstand such tremendous strain was a great undertaking, but the Winchesters, with their vast and varied experience and wonderful plant, succeeded in turning out a gun entirely satisfactory in every way to the navy. Like all Winchester rifles they shoot to perfection, work smoothly and ensity and perfection, work amounty and easily and are a strong, serviceable arms. The Win-chester send a large illustrated catalogue free mon remest free upon request.

Prevalence of Deafness.

It is stated on good authority that three persons out of every five in this country who have attained the age of 40 years, are more or less deaf in one or both ears. A large proportion of this deafness is caused by catarrh.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food-drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it, GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is madefrom pure grains, and the most deli-cate stomach receives it without dis-tress: ¼ the price of coffee, 15c, and 25c, per package. Sold by all grocers.

Iron in Beef Blood. Chemists say that the blood of oxen contains a larger percentage of from than that of any other creature, and beef is the most nourishing animal food. Pills made of dried bullock's blood have been manufactured for use

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo-Burlington Route via Denver. A through sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo; via Denver, is attach-ed to Burlington Route daily train leav-ing Chicago 10:30 p.m. Office, 211 Clark

A Large Family.

1896 COLUMBIAS REDUCED TO 60 Feder Vosslieff, of Moscow, was pen sioned by the Czar in 1872 because he had eighty-three living children.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four liches that are not covered by the rails-the space left between them for expansion. Alatiaster is scarcely more immaculate than the com-plexion beautified with Glenn's Sulphur : oap Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Read us as a good thing, but observacon and reflection are better. FITS PERMANENTLY CARES. No fits or nervous easier first day's use of the Kitney Creat. Never Resource, send for Fix RE \$3.00 trial bettle mod treat so like R. R. R. Kitney, Ltd., plt Arch et., Philadelphia, Fa

Allea's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. If cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of coines and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for aweating, callong and hot tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mall for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Rey, N. Y.

David's Flag.
King David's banner so called for want of a better name—has been for-mally adopted as a banner by a little band of Jews in Chicago, and the sight of the fing has raised in many hearts a hope that the old dream of the reoccupation of Palestine by the tribes of Israel may become a reality. It is a simple affair, this fing, merely a piece of white silk, 8x5 feet in size, with a double triangle of hine worked in the center. There is no Jew in Chicago who knows the true significance of the symbol. There is nothing in Biblical or Talmudic, or national literature by which its history can be traced. Despite this the double triangle of blue is recognized and revered by Jews the world over. The symbol is seen in many places and used in many ways, but so far as known the flag now owned in Chicago is the only one of its kind in existence.

James Crichton, better remembered as "The Admirable Crichton," could read write and dispute in twelve lan guages. He was an expert sword a civil and military engineer, a mathe matician, a dramatist, and, although but 23 years old at the time of his death, he was the master of all the clence and learning of his age.

Scientists say that no peers has avoi amed an elephant or any wild animal, though negroes frequently perform with wild animals after they have been cowed into subjection by white men.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95. Macaroni is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for the dead.

A Noted Young Ladies' Academy The forty-third school year of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., begins September 6th next. But few educational institutions in our land can show so time-honored and specessful a career. Parents will find in St. Mary's Academy a school in which the branches of higher and useful knowledge are successfully taught, as well as a de-lightfully safe and healthful retreat for the inculcation of those emobling virtues which go to adorn the female

English Churchgoers.

character.

The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 500 individuals, taking the country all through, and a stated minister for every 700. About 80,-000 sermons are preached every Sun day.

Glucose may be manufactured by the action of sulphuric acid on-starch. the acids being afterwards removed by the action of powdered chalk or some other form of lime.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

The honeycomb presents a solution of the greatest possible strength and space with the least possible material.

BOILS, BOILS, BOILS

They Came Thick and Fast—Till Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My brother had terrible boils on the back of his neck. As fast as one would get better another would come. He became very much emaciated, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. One bottle made a great improvement, and when he had taken two bottles he was completely cured." CARRIE D. ERVIN, Mound City, Illinois. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents. J. H. OSTRANDER,

... OPTICIAN...

Spaulding & Co.,

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now hat H. Ilithur, wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is

the kind you have always bought hat Hillehols wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas, H. Fletcher is President.

Obenuil Pitcher on D March 8, 1897 Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennics on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know. "The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT LIVER. Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it



Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS. LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic, 201

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like

SAPOLIO

NEW PRICES Columbia Bicycles

The Standard of the World. 1897 COLUMBIAS REDUCED TO \$75

1897 HARTFORDS HEDUCED TO 50 HARTFORDS REDUCED TO 45 HARTFORDS REDUCED TO 40

HARTFORDS REDUCED TO 30 Nothing in the market approached the value of these Bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

POPE MEG. CO., Hartford, Conn. gue froe from any Columbia dezter: mail from six for one R-cent stamp.





ANEASY WAY BICYCL

You can earn's HIGH GRADE BICYCLE?, writing advertisement at home. For the bost advertisement suited to stimulate our business, we will give a High Grade Bicycon. Address for patitolisms, with 5 of a to easy to stimulate our patitolisms, with 5 of a to easy to stimulate our patitolisms, with 5 of a to easy to stimulate our patitolisms.

PATENTS IN B. WILLEON A CO. Was

What time is it? Time to be earnest, Laying up treasure; Time to be thoughtful Choosing true pleasure; Loving stern justice, of truth being fond—

Making your word just as good as

FELICIA'S STORY.

There was no sound in the room but the scratch-scratching of Felicia's pen, driven rapidly over the paper above which the pretty brown head was earnestly, bent. She wrote of garden parties, of gay and careless people, while she sat in a shabby little sitting room in a cheap boarding house, with faded carpets and curtains and worn furniture

At length she paused and looked up with dreamy eyes. They encountered those of a young man who lay on a sofa at the other side of the room sofa at the other side with a face pale a man of perhaps 26, with a face pale and worn by suffering. A pair of suches rested against the sofa within his reach. His face brightened with a smile as Felicia looked up.
"Well," he said," is genius burning

very brightly, that you fix me with that sou!ful gaze?' "I was only thinking of the contrast between the scenes of my imagination

and the reality we live in," returned She dropped her pen and crossed

the room with her swift, light step, and sitting on the floor beside the sofa leaned her head against her brother's shoulder. He threw his arm round her. "Poor little girl! I wish you could

experience some of those good times you write about, instead of having to do them all from imagination. I hoped once to do so much for you, and now it is you who do everything for me, while I can do nothing."

"Oh Phil! You know I like nothing better than to work for you.

And, besides, it won't be for always. See how much better you are now. Why, soon you will be able to throw away your crutches, even."
"Well, I hope so," said Philip, but

without much hope in his voice.

It was only three weeks from thanksgiving, but Philip could not feel thankful while he was still confined to his sofa and Felicia toiled to the sofa and

a sufficient income to act very simple style. She tried to add to their, resources by writing in her evening hours those bright stories which Philip, at least, liked to read, of which it must be confessed very other. "What shall I wear?" was the question written in her eyes. He understood it and laughed. a sufficient income to keep them in a very simple style. She tried to add

"Come," said Philip, rousing him-self, after a pause, "read me what you "I have written. I have not heard of said.

accepted."
"Yes, but will it?" said Felicia,
with a comical lifting of the brows.

Philip.
Felicia's story was duly finished,

despatched and—returned. She did "I am so provoked," said Mrs. Raynot tell Philip of the return of the
manuscript, but presently resolved on
another trial. She would go to the
sympathetic editor who had accepted
ah, there he is."

looking book, she set forth.

a polite and gentlemanly person, was away. Carroll Mortimer took the valistening respectfully while she offer cant chair beside Felicia. Their posied her modest little manuscript for his tion was awkward. Three years ago

litely, to be examined. Manuscripts went back to make amends the bird were examined in order, and hers had flown, and Philip and Felicia were would be read in its turn, and an ans-would be read in its turn, and an ans-lost in the great city. He broke the wer sent her within a few weeks—as silence at last. soon as possible, in fact. And then "Felicia, do you know now I have editor gave a significant looked for you? glance at his interrupted work, which "Have you? returned Felicia, in such threads placed side by side could Felicia understood and promptly took expressively, though her heart was not equal the diameter of one such

When she had gone the assistant That's all I know of her.

"Her face was somehow familiar," again. Is it too late returned Raymond. "I had a college forgive and forget?"

Nevertheless, he could not get the flashed back an answer. girl's face out of his mind; and the next evening he made his way to How quietly.
and street, resolved to see Miss Crofton "And isn't it strange how things

had lost sight. culty, and learned that Miss Crofton and her brother lived thers. This was to you, now that you are able to work promising. He went upstairs, preceded by the landlady's little boy to show him the way. The door of the sitting room, which was indicated to him as Miss Crofton's, was ajar, and dismissing his small guide, Raymond Carroll were to be married at dismissing his small guide, Raymond Carroll were to be married at Carroll we

advanced alone, preferring to an-As he stood at the half open door As he stood at the half open door before knocking he had a moment's opportunity, unobserved, to see the occupants of the room. Felicia was sitting at the piano, playing and singing softly in the twilight, while Philip

lay listening with closed eyes, and the carried the story there—you never flickering firelight showed the pale told me that, Felicia—and followed up face of his old friend, beyond a the clew. So it really begins with

"Phil-Phil Crofton, have you forgotton me?

Roymond—is it possible? Where now did you and us out?" said Philip disconnectedly.

Felicia looked on in wide-eyed surprise for a few moments, until Philip

remembered her.
"Felicia, this is my old friend Ray. mond. You have often heard me

speak of him."

"Oh, yes. I am so glad to see you,
Mr. Raymond." Felicia gave him
her hand with a pretty, cordial greeting. After a moment she added, pleasantly: "You are just in time to share our tea, so I will go and see about it and leave you and Philip to have a till."

have a talk."
She left the room and John Ray

Sole left the room and John May-mond drew a chair to his friend's side, and heard his story.

Raymond was touched by the brief, tale. It was easy to read between the lines of poverty and struggle. But he had no time to say anything, for

had no time to say anything, for Felicia was coming.

Apprarances are descriful. She did not look in the least like a literary woman, thought Mr. Raymond, at the end of a very pleasant evening.

He paid them several more visits in the next few weeks, but told them little about himself, except the interesting fact that he was married and lead the most charming wife and most wonderful baby in the world.

A day or two before Thanksgiving,

Felicia- received a letter from her friendly editor—a very kind letter, enclosing a check for her story. Now there was cause for thanksgiving, in-deed. Philip could have the new dressing gown she had so long wanted

At this point Raymond tapped at the door and she sprang up to welcome him.

"You look as if you had good news," he remarked as he shook hands. Felicia looked at Philip.

urned the look and laughed. "She is too modest to tell you, but I will, for I am proud of

my little sister."

He explained, and Raymond pressed his pleasure, but without a space about half an inch, in response to the pulsation. When Dr. Beard subject. Presently he changed the told him to inhibit, or stop his heart,

conversation.

"My-wife would have called on you, Miss Crofton, but you understand, I am sure, that it has been im-

oport him. from her. She expects to have a few She taught in a small private school friends to dinner on Thanksgiving, noon, deriving from these occupations to come to us. It is not an empty form, I assure you. She really wishes it, and so do I. Phil, you will come, will you not? I should like to see you

"I'll go if you will, Felicia," he

this new venture."

Felicia obeyed.

"That is capital, Felicia," he said, when she stopped, "It ought to be accepted."

"Yes, but will it?" said Felicia, "This is settled at last. The white shew signs of failing to recover, and the tried again to accomplish more than the tried again to accomplish more than ounced good enough for a quiet dimperatory. They went early as Ray-should be stood with no drop of blood within mond had begged them to do, to save the wedless stood with no drop of blood within stirring before the frightened and freshen. It was settled at last. The white ner party. They went early as Ray-mond had begged them to do, to saye Philip the embarrassment of entering

"He was a very exceptional editor."
"I don't see how you do it," said Philip thoughtfully: "you have never seen people like that."
"Imagination," said Felicia, merrically; "sort of 'Aladdin's Lamp' business, you know. I just shut my eves in the darkness and it."

Take the darkness and it."

Little Mrs. Raymond was expecting them, and came promptly forward with such a bright cordial greeting that Felicia's slight shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release that the color of the promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright cordial greeting them, and came promptly forward with such a bright cordial greeting that Felicia's slight shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them, and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them and came promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. The prompt of them are promptly forward with such a bright shyness and release them. ness, you know. I just shut my eyes in the darkness and it all comes before me." the darkness and it all comes be one and another, and her old love of society revived. She talked well, in her soft voice, and Philip look at her now and then approvingly. But the party was not complete.

and, taking her parcel of manues. "Couldn't help it," ne said.

neatly done uplike an innocent was detained." Here his eyes fell on arresting the heart's action. The good, she set forth.

Felicia, and he also started, but conmatter of control may be either parchort time she found herself in trolled himself immediately. Mrs. tial or complete, as the subject de-In a short time she found herself in trolled himself immediately. Mrs. tial of the editor's sanctum, and the editor, Raymond introduced them and moved sires. august perusal. they had quarrelled violently and She might leave it, he told her poperted. When Carroll repented and

beating. "Have I? How cold you are.

"I am willing, Carroll," she said

and find out if she were in any way work themselves out?" said Felicis connected with his friend, of whom he talking it over with Philip on Christ said Felicia He found the house without diffi-lity and learned that Miss Crofton not have had this nice position offered

> "Our good fortune begins further back than that, my dear," said Philip. Did you ever hear how it was Ray-

your clever story.

Raymond made three steps across the room to the sofa and caught Philip's thin hand.

"That accounts for my impression of having seen him before. But it doesn't begin there, Philip. It began," said Felicia, laughing until the gan," said Felicia, laughing until the tears stood in her eyes, "with your shabby old dressing gown. I wrote the story with the faint hope of getting you a new one," passing her hand fondly over the warm folds of the 'new one.". "So now we have traced t really back to its source."
"Small beginnings make great end

ings," quoted Philip, smiling.
"And all things work together for good," added Felicia, softly.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HAS A REMARKABLE HEART.

Minnesota Man Who Can Control its

Action at Will. The medical class of the university at Minneapolis, Minn., have been treated to an exhibition by a man who can stop the action of his heart at will. The first part that the subject took in the clinic was to show his ability to dilate and contract the pupils of the eyes at will. There was a very per-ceptible dilation and contraction of the pupils, says the Minneapolis

Then, by the use of the phonendo scope, having a number of stethe-scopes attached, the students listeffed to the beating of the heart which was very strong and regular e instrument is constructed the principle of the telephone, The with a thin vulcanite membrane communicating with a cavity above the membrane, from which the sounds fom the heart are sent out through a number of stethoscopes when the membrane is placed over the heart. It was adapted by Dr. Wilcox, a university student. Under normal conditions it was found that his heart was in perfect condition and exceptionally strong.

The sphygmograph, an instrument to record the beating of the heart

through the wrist, was next brought into application. The record is made on a drum, and is called a sphygmogram. The man's arm was, in a stationary position, and a sensitive instrument attached, which made told him to inhibit, or stop his heart, he did so for a space of seven second at the first attempt, before which his pulse was 105, very regular and strong. At the end of seven seconds there was a slight muscular twitching and the pulsations gradually recovered their natural condition. After repeat ed attempts he seemed to gain strength and attain to more extended accom-

plishments in the line. At about the ninth attempt was no movement of the heart for twenty-three seconds, during which time the patient conversed with those around him to show that the inhibition was not due to respiration. After this accomplishment a new smoked sheet was placed on the drum of the sphygmograph, some amylmitrite was placed on the table to stimplate the heart in case the experiment was car-ried so for that the subject would

faces of the medical students, who ex-pected to see him fall, but again there was a happy disappointment and great applause, as the patient, with a shrug of the shoulder and a twitching of the head, smiled, and the pulsation began again. The only perceptible change noticed in his features was his ghastly pallor. The blood is supposed to make the entire circuit of the body in twenty-two seconds, so that for blood to remain perfectly at rest for forty seconds is considered by medical men to be a wonderful accomplish

ment. At one time this subject effected so long an inhibition that it took three hours to restore him to his normal condition. This was in the Universi-

His power is traceable to the same sympathetic editor who had accepted the started visible story last summer and offer him her story last summer and offer him her wares in person.

The next day was Saturday, After breakfast she put on her plainest ter's side to be greeted with reproached ress, and, taking her parcel of manuses. "Couldn't help it," he said. "I source as the other phenomena, in the form of a control of the involuntary muscular fibers of the arterial system by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and detained." Here his eyes fall on the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexibly and the color suddenly left her form of a control of the involuntary by virtue of which the point of the point o

Size of a Spider's Thread.

Leeuwenhoek, the first microscopist wrote in 1685 as follows. "I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full grown spiders with a hair of beard. I placed the thickest par of the hair before the microscope, and from the most accurate judgment I could form, more than a hundred of form, more than a hundred of bair. If then, we suppose such a hai to be of a round form, it follows that 10,000 threads spun by the full grown When she had gone the assistant editor, whom she had scarcely noticed, inquired who the young lady was. For answer the chief read the address of Felicia had given him:

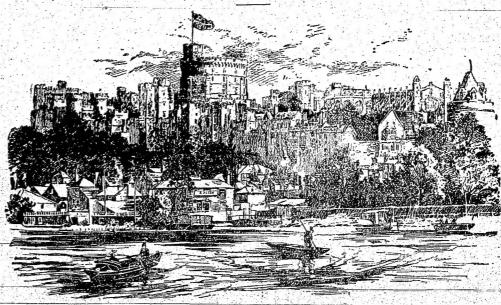
"Miss Crofton, 21 Howard street," "and found you gone. I have cared for the size of a spider when taken together will not be beg you to forgive me—"a flash of equal in substance to the size of a joy suddenly illuminated her face—
"and found you gone. I have cared for they begin to spiders, at the time when the point of the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a single hair is the size of a size of a single hair. To this if we add that the size of a si nothing ever since but to find you they begin to spin their webs, are not again. Is it too late, dear? Can you larger than one full grown one, and friend named Crofton. I dare say, full of people. He could not even however, she does not belong to his family."

Still and control berfere had only sit one, it follows that the exceeding small still and control berfere had only sit one, it follows that the exceeding small still and control berfere had only sit one, it follows that the exceeding small still and control berfere had only sit one, it follows that the exceeding small still and control berfere had one such as the larger than one full grown one, and that each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and that each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and that each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and that each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and that each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and the each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and the each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and the each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and the each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs as the larger than one full grown one, and the each of these minute spiders possesses the same organs are the each of these minutes are the each of the each of these minutes are the each of these minutes are the each of these minutes are the each of the threads spun by these little creatures must be still 400 times slenderer; and consequently, that 4,000,000 of these minute spiders' threads cannot equal in substance the size of a single hair. -Microscope.

Largest Auto-Mobile Carriage,

Australia claims the largest auto mobile carriage ever constructed for actual service. This car utilizes seventy five horse-power, on unheard-of amount for any such vehicle. The car travels from Coolgardie to the coast for the transportation of merchandis to the mines. Besides the load on the car itself, it drags two "trailers" over a distance of 400 miles. A railroad was too expensive a luxury to indulge in that country, and so the idea of the big motor was conceived. So scarce is water along the route traveled that the steam is not exhausted into air, but saved, reconverted into water, and

WINDSOR CASTLE, THE HISTORIC HOME OF ENGLISH ROYALTY



NDIANS NO GOOD AS SOLDIERS.

the Last of Them Have Been Mps tered Out of the Service.

When the last organization of Indian use to the United States government The idea of enlisting Indians originat ed with an officer who fell in the bat-tle of Wounded Knee, in 1891. He had organized several companies of Indians and these under his guidance had made excellent cavalrymen. After his death the Indians seemed discouraged and leteriorated in the service. The idea of their enlistment, however, seemed popular, and other companies were At first the Indians were greatly pleased, but gradually deca-dence appeared. The Indian began to show a decided disinclination to abide by military discipline. The blare of the

avalry were his delight and pleasure,

out when it came to getting up at a cer-

tain hour every morning, going to bed at the sound of a bugle, and, above all,

keeping neat and clean, army life be-

The Indian is at no time a disciplin-

rest very lightly, indeed, upon him, So

he refused to learn anything about Upton's Tactics, and simply disregard-

ed everything that he could. The sum-

nary punishment that follows these

offenses-the guardhouse-filled his

soul with wrath, and he began to get sullen and bitter and ugly.

and those possibilities

It is a characteristic of the Indian

too frequent to suit him. Uncle Sam

allows his soldiers liberal rations, but

their superiors by demanding double

rations, claiming that as Indians they

pired, and be refused re-enlistment.

They were to be permitted to serve as

Thus one after another the Indian

roops were mustered out until only

Troop L, of the Seventh Cavalry, re-

mained. This troop, shown in the illustration, from the Detroit Free Press,

Our French Pioneers

The long train of evils which had ex-

tended with distressing uniformity through every stage of the adventure

was not to end here, says Lippincott's,

ed would seem to suggest that all the

causes of evil were in league to defeat

the purposes of Napoleon's banished

followers. The curse of destiny which

wilderness wake, dispensing every-where with pitliess hand the unhappy

fruits of ruin. A new form of disaster

was presented in the invasion of a

ters, who, without the shadow of title.

has now censed to exist,

The diversity of the obstacle

scouts if they liked, but that was all,

Indian cavalrymen astonished

that he prefers to eat whenever possi- secretion of the stomach.

cannot be

UNCLE SAM'S LAST INDIAN TROOP.

were entitled to one ration and as sol-diers to another. The uproar the In-and incorporating it thoroughly with

dians raised finally reached Washing sallya, it would be better to take noth-ton and orders were issued that all ing but broths and similar foods. The

Indians should be mustered out of ser- use of water and other liquids as

ice when their time of enlistment ex- lubricators is not to be tolerated.

an to lose its joys.

occupied the lands of the French, meet ing every attempt at ejectment with insulting and aggressive defiance. Sev eral lawsuits arose between the colonists and these petty usurpers and aloldiers was mustered out of service though the Alabama Supreme Court dethe other day the end was reached of cided in favor of the grantees it is stat-what was once considered a promising ed that the latter became worn out with scheme to make the Indians of real controversies provoked and allowed the intruders in many cases to retain possession for a paltry consideration. The attempted cultivation of the grape and olive resulted in ruinous failure not, however, from indifference of the colonists to comply faithfully with this sole condition of their grant.

Fluids with Meals.

The arguments presented by many writers seem to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But the importance of the thorough mastication of food before it is presented to

by the use of liquids, we must prompt

Fluids may be taken ad libitum

during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow it, but such persons.

should keep in mind that the strongest

stomach may be abused too far, while

those whose stomachs are already un-

equal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of

The saliva is the best lubricator for

the food while it is in the mouth, both

because of its starch-digesting power.

with saliva must be pronounced per

If we cannot afford the time neces

On the other hand, if we bear in

mind the whole mechanism of diges

into the stomach of a moderate amount

of water may be of no slight benefit.

The mass of food will become more

pliable, and so more easily operated

The people of Burmah believe that

you give it time. They say that most

upon by the weakened muscles,

"ripe" and good to eat.

stimulate a copious flow of the

equal to a severe strain should be

ly prohibit their indulgence.

fluid, imblbed with the food.

nicious in the extreme

GIRLS LEARNING HOW TO ROW Coeds at Cornell Have a Crew Hard

The famous crew of girls who have upheld the honor of Wellesley college in rowing for years have a rival this senson. Cornell girls are hard at work and this fall will probably training, and this fall will probably see an intercollegiate rowing match of

been somewhat of a fad with the Cor-nell girls, but they never settled down in the spring a crew was organized of the crew are becoming strong and

and trading vessels. He lated to leave his country, and so did Nancy Clifford. They were poor and Auat Work This Year.

girl students, in which Ithaca hopes to For about three years rowing has to hard work until this year. Early

and Covernain Colson trainer of the regular crew, was engaged as trainer. The girls went at the rowing machines in the gymnasium weeks ago, and now they are at work on the water. Already the good effects of the exercise have become apparent and the girls Francisco Chronicle.

Clinord. They were poor and Antritals was many thousand of miles away. To that place or some other land they must go. That little money they had must be saved for a beginning in the new world, so Nancy preferred to become a sailor rather than be left behind, and then, if they never than world have they made they would have the montree than the sailor rather than the sailor world have the sailor world. port, they would perish together. How Anderson managed to shi

wife's sister.

untrained, boyish-looking fellow as a seaman on the Hawkesdale is a matter which can be explained only by him. It is sufficient to say that it was done, and after the hardship of the long voyage they landed in Anstralia and secured their discharge from the reluctant captain. On the forward deck of the ship Hawkesdale the crew used to telk about the attachment of two very ordinary-looking sailors for each other. To satisfy them, Anderson told them that when his mate was younger he had saved his life.-

CIRL SHIPS AS A SAILOR

Plan of a Couple to Save Enough for

a Start in Australia.

Leaving a comfortable situation in a home in an English provincial town,

a woman puts on man's clothes and ships as an able seamen, with her be-

trothed husband, for an Australian colony, willingly undertaking the hardships of a six months' voyage in order to pass the remainder of her life in banishment with the man she loved,

because of inexorable English law.

This is the strange story of Nancy Clifford, now Nancy Anderson, if all be well with her. This romantic story of the sea comes from George Cann, mate of the British ship Hawkesdale,

which after making a voyage from En-gland to Australia, put in to Portland,

Oregon, for a return cargo of wheat. Anderson married Nancy Clifford's sister. They lived rather unhapily in

their English home. At last she died. He did not then fall in love with his

sister in-law. He had been in love with her ever since he had saved her

from drowning. An English law is that a man cannot marry his deceased

Anderson had followed the coasting

Ransacking Tombs of Kings.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps gives some interesting details of the ransacking of the palace of the exqueen of Madagascar after her departure for the Island of Reunion. Considerable quantities of perfumery, textiles of all kinds, bonnets, umbrellas, china, glass, etc., were found, which eveidently came from the customs at the time when import duties were levied in kind. In her drawing and bedrooms were several autograph letters from the German Emperor, the Queen of England and the King of Italy, and enormous addresses, twelve feet long. sent by ladies of Bristol and Edinburgh. Photographs of several French-men who have recently played an important military or political part in Madagascar were likewise found, and some of the inscriptions have excited no little curiosity. In terra-cotta jars underneath were discovered nearly \$40,000 in Mexican piastres and demonetized silver. Other discoveries of treasure are hoped for. Several days were occupied in the transfer to a special place of the scattered remains of the old kings of Antananarivo and Imerina. The tombs were opened in the presence of representatives of all the noble castes, summoned for the purpose. The coins contained in them tend to prove that the origin of royalty in Imerina is less ancient than was imagined—two and a half centuries at the utmost. The bodies of two old kings had been placed in coffins formed of sheets of silver ham-mered out, but not soldered. This metal, unknown in Madagascar, is supposed to have been obtained from five-franc pieces melted down. Many bracelets of massive gold were found as well as silver coats of mail, and Arab and Indian jewelery, all of very poor artistic work. Soon the tombs of the kings at Ambohimanga and Ilafi will be opened and the remains brought to Antananarivo. At Ambohimanga

Hitting Power of the Ocean

Landsman who are slow to realize the tremendous force of the sea had on object lesson ashore in the city the other day, when five large tanks, built to contain 120,000 pounds of soap, but temporarily filled with water, and situated on the fourth floor of a large building on West Fifty-second street, this city, collapsed and completely wrecked the whole structure, killing three men, and doing a large amount of damage. The tanks were each about fifteen feet high and about thirteen feet in diameter, and contained 161,703 pounds of water, but the floors and supporting beams proved altogether inadequate to stand the strain. A wave of the dimensions of one of these tanks is not at all unusual at sea, says the "Marine Journal" and when such a wave breaks on a vessel's deck, the force of the blow can only be estimated by the amount of damage it does in spite of elasticity of the water beneath the vessel to ease her in receiving the shock. When the in receiving the shock. city firemen state that a stream from a hose under fifty pounds pressure will cut through any ordinary brick wall. the force of the sea in a gale may be, perhaps, better imagined.

New Idea In Eggs.

Thomas Hendricks, a farmer residing at Lisle, N. Y., recently sold a quantity of eggs to a family in Binghamton, who complained that they were almost worthless, owing to a strong taste of kerosene. He could not account for this, but when a bakery that he had been supplying refused to receive any more goods for the same reason, he began an investigation. He found that the chickens had eaten a quantity of corn left lying in the vicinity of two kerosene barrels This gave him an idea, and he began to experiment. He confined three hens in a coop and fed them on corn that had been soaked over night in water strongly tinetured with extract of vanilla. The result was that the eggs could not be eaten, but when used in cooking imparted a delicate flavor to the cake or pastry, without the use of other flavoring. He took some of of other flavoring. He took some of these eggs to the bakery, where they were tested and pronounced superior to anything in the flavoring line

Germany is not only fertile in com-

posers, but it would seem also in in-strument-makers. It is but a short time since Ritter's viola-alta became known, since that we have heard something about a violette and a 'cellono, o similar names, and the newest invention, it will readily be seen that in tion is a dragon horn trumpet. The cases of weakness or want of tone on new instrument is oval-shaped and ter the part of the muscles of the stomach, minates in a horn, representing a drag on's head, with its jaws wide open, and a curved tongue in the middle. The when every part of the food cannot be properly presented to the action of the digestive juices, the introduction cup-shaped mouthpiece is bent-like that of the bass clarinet. The dragon horn trumpet possesses three valves and an apparatus for the regulation of the sounds, which allows the player to pass, without ceasing to blow, from the loudest forte to the softest plane. The timbre is described as partaking of that of the corno di caccia and that of the trumpet-whence the name. The the ruby which you wear in your ring is a kind of fruit which will ripen if impny inventor is C. W. Moritz, of Ber lin .- Berliner Signale.

rested upon their fallen fdol seemed to rubles do not ripen simply because they follow like an avenging spirt in the are not allowed to do so. If you want One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist to "ripen" the ruby in your ring, ac cording to the Burmese idea, you must take your ring and lay it in the sun for as the "sacred running oxen." one month without disturbing at all, are the dwarfs of the whole ox family the largest specimens of the specie horde of unprincipled American squat- and at the end of that time it will be never exceeding thirty inches in height.

CORNELL'S GIRL CREW IN THE BOAT. trumpets and the rattling charge of the stomach must never be overlooked. heavy. They expect to be trained down to as fine a point as are the boys of the varsity crew. The Cornell crew is now compose of Miss Dunning, bow; Miss Miss McNary, captain; Miss Whipple Miss Kellar, Miss Wait; Miss Whipple

stroke, and Coxwains Miss Young and Miss Rhodes. The weight of the crew ranges from 130 to 160 pounds, the average being about 145 pounds, and "not an ounce of fat in the boat," as one terribly earnest young woman ex-

Darwinian Theory in China. As in everything else, the Chinese

and because its alkalinity serves to have their own and original Darwinian are three massive silver coffins. theory. Explaining the movements of rains, clouds and of the es winds Any habit, therefore, which permits itself in a unique way, they go on to the entrance of food into the stomach trace the descent of the human kind before it is thoroughly incorporated When the earth became fitted to sustain life small herbs were the first to but in an appearance. Then cam strong shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unwashed for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unlayed by the ceas, bred worms and insects greater creatures always developing from the lesser. In the course of untold ages beetles became turtles, earth worns became serpents and high-fly ing insects became birds. Mice de veloped into wildcals, and the wildcars into tigers. The mantis was by some method transformed thto an ape, and some of the apes were flually born hairless. A hairless ape playing with two flints accidentally kindled a fire by striking them together. With the first thus obtained he cooked food, and the ating of food thus prepared himele nore strong and intellectual than his fellow apc.

Dragon's Horn Trumpet.

Smrill Oxen.

BUSINESS STILL IMPROVING.

Fresh Evidences of This Come from Every Part of the Country.

Democratic and Republican Journals Vie with Each Other in Assurances of Returning Prosperity.

A Most Gratifying Collection of Hopeful Expressions Gathered-from Various Reliable Sources.

provement was so plainly shown by this and so much a subject of gratification that we present herewith another installment of expressions of this character, gathered from all sections and

The Prospect Brightens.
Either because the business men have taken heart from the comforting assurances of Secretary Guge and the reasonable certainty that a new (ariff law will be in force within a few weeks, or because better times had to come in the natural order of things, there is a definite and interactionable improvement in the and unquestionable improvement in the and unquestionable improvement in the business situation. There are so many indications of this in so many quarters that it is idle to deny that a change for the better is taking place. There are industries which have not revived as yet, but their turn will come. There are some which always lag behind in the procession.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

Good Signs.

That business is getting better is cyl-dent from many signs. The financial re-views and commercial agencies publish reports from all parts of the country which indicate this. The reports of rail-roads show increased earnings over those of the same period last year. Another significant and hopeful sign is the fact that the money now in circulation in this country is \$138.149.012 more than the circoulation one year ago, the total amount in circulation last Saturday being \$1, 659,733,895. The absence of speculative interest is not an unmixed evil. It indicates that what improvement is taking place in business is healthful.—Atlanta Louisian (Dom.)

A slow but Sure.

A slow but steady gain in business with an advance in prices, an increase in the number of hands employed and growth of new orders, and an increase in the amount of work done are pointed out by "Dun's Review" in its last issue as a renewed evidence that business is improving. A study of the newspaper sentiment of the country as expressed in the publications of all sentiments shows a concurrence in the belief thus expressed that there is a mark-ed and general improvement in the busi-

Silverites Arc Dumb.

Silverites Arc Dumb.

"Prices cannot rise so long as the gold standard obtains." That was the assertion made with endless persistence by the silver standard orators and newspapers last year. The basal proposition of Mr. Bryan was that commodities could not reach higher values save through the free coinage of silver. What do we now see? reach higher values save through the free-coinage of silver. What do we now see? Wheat has advanced, in the face of re-ports indicating a fremendous yield this summer. In the grazing regions sheep have nearly doubled in price since last year. Wool has gone up fifty per cent. The cattle market is good. In the general market there is an upward movement. The impossible has happened, then. What do the free coinage advocates say about the condition that now confronts them?

Faith Is Looking Up.

According to Dun & Co., the business conditions are gradually shaping themselves about the same as they were in 1879, just previous to a remarkable advance in business prosperity. This view may be of the roseate order, but it is based on facts and figures which the able re-porter thinks justify it. It seems almost incredible that the volume of business is now larger than it was in 1892-the of greatest prosperity—yet such is the commercial world report a gratifying inverdict of Dan & Co. But the colume of crease in the volume of business on which profits is much smaller, making the vol estimates are asked.—Chicago Post (Ind.). ume of prosperity correspondingly less A very large share of the present volume of business is the importation of foreign goods under free trade and low tariff schedules. This harms rather than helps American enterprises and the labor there in employed, or which ought to be therein employed. We may do a tremendous business in flooding our markets with foreign goods to the exclusion of the products of our own labor, but there is no prosperity to our country in that kind of business. Last month's record of business failures is decidedly encouraging, showing, as it does, a large decrease in comparison with previous and corresponding months .- Detroit Journal (Rep.).

Signs of Cheer.

The business sentiment is undoubtedly There are many reasons, for ess. Not the least important re stronger. There are many reasons, for hopefulness. Not the least important recent happening has been the assurance of Secretary Gage that the Federal administration would not forget the "mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of hon-est money and sound finance rang out themselves to looking upon the bright side, loud and clear in November last." Cur- of things. It is well known that almost rener. Reform is vilal to business secur- any man in good health might be made ill

weeks has attracted more attention than that furnished the readers of this paper early, last month, showing a marked improvement in business conditions throughout the country. This was evidenced by a collection of statewas evidenced by a collection of statements on this subject from scores of newspapers of all political parties, and from all parts of the country. The evidence of general and widespread importance of general and widespread important errors all courses transcent are ressenting in number and importance. Commercial loans are descenting in number and importance. Commercial loans are descenting in number and importance. Commercial loans are descenting in number and importance. tant crops all over the country give promise of abundant harvests; productive costs in the great industries have been crowded to the apparent minimum; there is less reason to fear further important price acter, gathered from all sections and from papers of all political shades of opinion:

Thic Prospect Brightens.

Title Prospect Brightens.

Title Prospect Brightens.

The Prospect Brightens men have

Retter Times in the West.

Mr. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul writes to the New York Evening Post the results of his observations on a recent trip of a month from Chicago to Portland, Oregon. He stopped at various points on the way, thus gaining opportunities to gather reliable life mustice concerning the business liable information concerning the busines conditions, and his conclusion is that trade is everywhere improving—not much, but to an appreciable extent. The rail-roads, he says, report a net gain in re-ceipts from freight, but none worth mentioning as yet from passenger earnings. Bank deposits are increasing and collec-tions are easier. People are paying a little on their old debts carried along from boom times, and there has been a great deal of liquidation from foreclosure. All the solid industries are doing fairly well. Prices are low and profits small, but the close economics—practiced—enable—projectors to come out a little ahead.

Improved Trade Conditions.

The mercantile reports for the past week leave no room for doubting the fact time in July, together with the optimistic speeches of Secretary Gage, in which he gave the country assurance of ultimate relief from certain admitted defects in our financial system, have all combined to make the trade record of the week a most satisfactory one. That the hopeful and encouraging utterances of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury had a marked influence on trade conditions was cridened by the increased foreign deevidenced by the increased foreign de-mand for American securities.—Chicago Times Herald (Ind.).

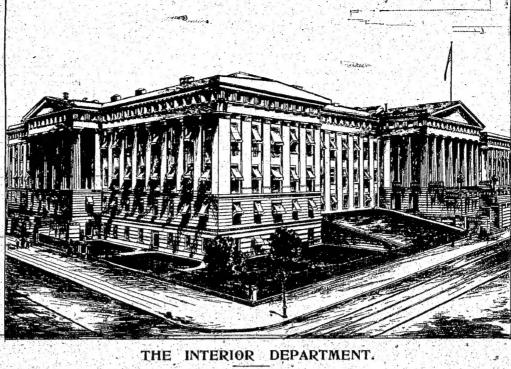
Business Situation Better.

There is no longer room for question en the proposition that conditions in the world of business have improved. White there may still be found isolated cases where the return of commercial activity where the return of commercial activity has not yet broken up the long spell of stagnation, such cases by their rarity are but the exception to prove the rule. Better, perhaps, than the actual improvement, which can be reduced to figures by comparison with the past, is the general belief that business has not only improved, but that the improvement is bound to continue. President McKinley and Secretary Gage, touched the keynote of this sentiment in their recent notable uttersentiment in their recent notable utter-ances. The far-reaching effect of these speeches became evident when advices be-gan pouring in from abroad to the effect The impossible has happened, then. What that American securities were in strong do the free coinage advocates say about demand. Foreign capital, keenly anxions the condition that now confronts them? For the right moment to arrive, has seized the opportunity and in a measure led the them to say—nothing.—Cincinnati Times

Star (Rep.). securities quoted on the Stock Exchang is but a barometrical indication of this altered condition. Reports as shown by railroad earnings still bear witness to the growing increase of trade. Individual lines of business, too, almost without exeption, acknowledge the same state affairs. Not only is this manifest in the larger manufacturing industries, such as clothing; hardware and boots and shoes, but the more limited branches dependen entirely on the general prosperity of the

A Good Example for the People.

Among the solid facts on which exper-tations may be based are the flattering grop prospect. President Hill of the Great crop prospect. President Hill of the Great Northern is quoted as predicting that the wheat fields contributory to his lines will furnish 90,000,000 bushels of grain this season for transportation, and the managers of other lines contribute equally favorable information. The jobbers say that the supply of manufactured goods which may be counted among the neces-saries of life is generally exhausted saries of life is generally exhausted throughout the country, and that the peo-ple must buy and the mills must resume operation to meet the demand, which will bring into circulation the millions of dol ars that have been hoarded through the hard times. It would be well if all peo-ple, everywhere, would imitate the cheer-ful and optimistic tone of the President and the members of his administration. Let them withdraw their gaze from the dark and gloomy aspect upon which it ha



THE Interior Department Building, a view of which is presented herewith, is one of the interesting and always sought after sights in Washington. In it is located the Patent Office, containing the models which the Government required for years should be furnished with applications for patents. The accumulations of these interesting and in many cases enrious niedels for proposed machines form one of the most unique museums of museum-filled Washington, for no city in the country has so great a number of museums as the capital of the nation.

The Interior Department Building is a large white marble structure, covering two entire squares, extending from Seventh to Ninth streets and from F to G streets. While in its construction little attempt at ornamentation was made, its plain and severely classical exterior always attracts the attention of those who are so fortunate as to have the opportunity—of studying its architectural lines. Within it is a busy place, its min floor is occupied first, by the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Cornellus N. Bilss, and adjoining this the offices of the assistant secretaries and others of the Secretary's personal staff. The northern front is occupied by the officials of the Patent Office, and at the northwest corner is the office of the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. Stretching down the western end of the building are the offices of the Division of Public Lends, and in the southeast corner are the rooms of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. Binger Heirman, formerly member of Congress, attorneys and others passing in and out, interesting themselves in matters pertaining to land claims and the distribution of public lands to those who are establishing homes in various parts of the country. Upon the floor above is the model room of the Patent Office, which is always the subject of much interest. The Pension Bureau, which is a part of the Interior Department, occupies, as is well known, a building erected exclusively for its nec, which is

f his friends, through a concerted movement, were to make a point of telling him every time they met him how sick he looked. The imagination is a powerful motor. When everybody one meets talks of hard times, a tinge of melancholy is created which overspreads the whole community. This cloud was be dissipated by cheerful This cloud can be dissipated by cheerful talk and by considering the really favorafactors of the situation.-Minnespolis Tribune (Rep.).

The Brightening Outlook.

Democrat and anti-protectionist though
he is, Senator Gorman is too good a politician and too shrewd a business man to tician and too shrewd a business man to maintain a hopeless resistance to the Republican tariff bill. There is now hope in this for every legitimate branch of business. It misting that it will not be necessary to wait that in autumn to get a taste of better times. It means that the new tariff will have a longer period in which to work out its results and vindicate itself before being put to the test of a congressional election. This prespect that the new tariff will go into effect with the fiscal year is a bad thing for Bryanism, but it year is a bad thing for Bryanism; but it is a good thing for the merchant, the man-ufacturer, the farmer and the wage eara-er.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

Unmistakable Signs.

There are unmistakable signs of a return of prosperity in the iron and steel manufacturing centers of the country, in the opinion of the Cieveland Leader. All around. Pittsburg there has been a resumption of work in most of the mills and factories, and the same reports come from the industrial cities of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. There was a revival just after the election in November, due in the main to a restoration of confidence, but the people were not fully prepared for a complete return to commercial and industrial activity. They had felt the effects of the depression too long to recover from it suddenly, and it was not to be expected that building enterprises, which are the surest revivers of business, would be undertaken at the beginning of would be undertaken at the beginning of winter. With the opening of spring it will be different, however. Big projects which have been delayed by the panic will now be pushed as soon as the weather permits and before the first of April there is certain to be a distinct improvement in com-mercial and industrial conditions.

Every Line Is Improving.

One of the commercial agencies calls attention to the fact that there is a remarkable similarity between the course of prices now and in the entirer months of 1879, "when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand? In that year consumption graduhand. In the very sense of the supply ally gained, month by month, until suddenly the demand outran the supply. The iron industry is expanding its production and is getting larger orders. The prices and is getting, larger orders. The prices received are not high. Notither are the wages which are paid. But there is employment for men who were idle last year. The manufacturers of woolen goods have increasing orders. Reports come from all of the country that the retail dis ution of products is unusually large and increasings. At this moment the vol-ume of business transacted is larger than in the prosperous year 1892. Before many weeks have elapsed the volume will be much larger.-Chicago Tribune

Most Grat fring Change.

The most gratifying change appearing in financial circles is the evidence of increasing commercial demand for loans. The bank statement showed an increase loan item of \$4,409,000, and it is be in the loan team of this was made up of mercantile discounts, the inquiry for which last week was reported by the banks as larger than for several months previous. This must reflect larger busiprevious. This must rever mager mus-ness, but as yet the new discounting is done more largely for concerns handling goods than for manufactureers desiring to make up new stock. Much of this mercantile demand for money comes from the country in the shape of notes of business

country to those on whose orders they were originally engaged. New York Commercial Bulletin (Dem.).

Basis for Confidence.

The general symptoms developed in Wall street during the past week have been the most hopeful features witnessed for many months past. Without any special stimulus or speculative effort, there has been a marked revival of buying operations and, with few exceptions, an advance in prices. Also, it is a notable symptom that several persons of eminence and directly in touch with the farmnence and directly in touch with the farming interest and the larger industries have simultaineously expressed their views on the business outlook in unexpectedly hopeful terms. Mr. Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railrond; Mr. Gould of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. C. P. Huntington, who are among the foremost representatives of the railroad interest in different sections of the country, have uniformly expressed. sanguine expectations as to the general outcome of the harvest and the prospects of business at large. Similar estimates of the drift of the crops and of business have been made by Mr. Andrew Carwegie, Hon. Roswell P. Flower and Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern. Such a body of opinion, coming from men possessing the best source of knowledge as to condi-tions and movements, constitute a basis for confidence which cannot be disregard-ed.—Weekly Financial Review.

Improvement Will Surely Continue. Improvement Will Surely Continue. Some stress is laid on Former Post-master General John Wanamaker's statement that "the country is not prosperous," and that "since the outset of the last presidential campaign the party press and political leaders generally fixed the November election of 1896 as the date of the beginning of good times." And the statement follows that "thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement and hardly any improvement of the wretched times is manifest." ment of the wretched times is manifest."
Mr. Wanamaker draws erroneous concu-sions. No man in the country who was at all conversion, with the trend of business affairs thought for a moment that; good times could be made to come instant, argously. But what did take place immediately on the election of Mr. McKinley was the immediate restoration of confidence and the return of vast numbers of workingmen to the avenues of labor and One of the commercial agencies calls workingine to the avenues of labor and attention to the fact that there is a remarkable similarity between the course of has been growing better, and the country prices now and in the earlier months of only awaits the passage of the tariff bill to 1879, "when the most wonderful advance settle down to a development of the manufacturing agencies." facturing resources of the country, which will stimulate other business.—Buffalo News (Ind.).

> Encouraging Revelations. The investigations of the Bureau of La-bor of this State as to the industrial con-ditions in the three principal cities have resulted in some very encouraging revela resinted it some very incomaring reventions. It appears that the tide of prosperity for which every one has been so long waiting has quietly been rising, in spite of assertions to the contrary. The investigations of the laureau, complete

only for Duluth, show that in that city there is a net increase of 27 per cent in the number of employes over the number employed at practically the same time last year. So far as the investigations in St. Paul and Minneapolis have gone, it is stated the percentage of increase will be fully as great as in Duluth. Such a ma-terial increase is not only encouraging as showing an increased depand for manu-factured articles, but it is an indication of an increased demand for products of al kinds and more important still a certain promise that demand will continue to in-crease. Almost every manufacturing in-dustry in the State has found it neces sary to increase the number of oberatives -St. Paul Pioncer Press (Rep.).

Every Man Feels It.

There is not a progressive business man in Kansas City who does not feel more cheerful over present conditions and fu ture prospects than he has felt for man rure prospects than he has fest for man years. The great majority recognize the the movement towards better times is we

are now being distributed through the a new tariff law, but because the natural forces which control trade are moving in that direction. There is everywhere a disposition to hold on to property in place of the inclination prevalent for several years past to sell. The shrewdest money makers in the country are seeking luyestments. They are not liquidating. Enforced sales are at an end. Here and there, a present a light species of the series o in spots, business records are ahead of any previous reports for years past. Bank deposits are increasing because the net profits of trade and industry are growing and not because people are nulling idle money out of hiding places and putting it in banks—Kansas City Star (Ind.).

Improved Condition of Trade.

There is no doubt of a change for the better; persimists may doubt and partisans may sever, but the first wave of the returning tide of prosperity is seen and felt. The failures during May, 1897, were less an number than in any one of the twenty-one months immediately preceding it; the each responsibilities of the firms and persons failing were less than in any month since September, 1894. The volume of business—meaning the weight in tons or measurement by yards—of goods sold in May, 1897, was equal to that in the phenomenal year 1892. But the volume in cash was far less; we still are in the era of ruinously low prices—that paradise of "cheap commodities for the workmen" to which the Democrats invited us to enter, and into which, unfortunately, we did enter. And because the prices of things that are sold are low the wages of those that make them are low. But there are not nearly so many idle men in May, 1897, as in May, 1896. More mills and factories are in operation now than then. The demand for labor increases perceptibly—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

Steady Gain in Business.
The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate, but yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands emplowed; the volume of new orders and the amount of work done, are slowly increasing. Prespects of condensate the amount of work done, are slowly in-creasing. Prospects of good crops of wheat and corn help; growing demand from dealers, whose stocks gradually gaining, consumption deplete also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence. Marey coming little from an influence. Money coming hither from the West even as late as June 10, with great crops near at hand, indicates healthy condition at the West. Indica tions of the volume of business tions of the volume of business are seen in clearing house exchanges, which for the week exceed the last year's 8.7 per cent, and in railroad, earnings, which amount in the United States alone to \$34.708,987 on roads reported by Dun's Review for May, 3.3 per cent larger than last year, and 3 per cent larger than in 1892.—Washington Post (Dem.).

The volume of actual transactions is no

in value a tenth smaller than it was in the years of the greatest prosperity ever attained in the United States, although she volume of payments now represents a much lower range of prices. This dehe very of the greatest crease, whether a little more or less, is greatly to be regretted, but it is no paralysis. Whatever else may be with reason said of the difficulties in the way of industrial recovery, it cannot be said that business is paralyzed when the earnthat business is paralyzed when the earnings of all califords reported for May are only 2.3 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1892.—New York Tribune

Lumber Men Encouraged. In the opinion of the lumber men, their market is gradually and steadily getting around to the point where profits can once more be expected. Sales are increasing at a rate which, though not rapid, is nevertheless encouraging. Heavy dealers now see in the situation sufficient to justify them in laying in liberal stocks, and very large transfers to them have recent

feet within a few days. Three other large transfers, ranging from 10,000,000 to 12, 000,000 feet each, have also recently been completed. Prices are now firm, in strange contrast to the demoralization that prevailed a few weeks ago.—Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.).

Reviving Trade.

The change which has come over the face of things in the business world is unanistakable. The confidence for which everybody has been looking is here. It may lose its sharp edge by some unfore-seen event, but it is hardly to be expected that any serious check will now occur. It seems to be taken for granted that there will be a tariff law on the statute book within a few weeks. Perhaps a month is too short a time to give the slow-going legislators of the Senate. The as-surance in regard to the tariff is the most potent influence in giving more confidence, but the good effects of Secretary Gage's speeches have by no means worn off, either in the United States or abroad. Satisfactory crop reports, increased railroad enricings and the statement of bank clearone day of last week was a holiday, is favorable, are among the subsidiary influences that are making for faith in the future.—Buffalo Express.

Prosperity at Hand.

The time has come when to carp and cavil at the slowness with which prosperily is returning to this country, after the depression of the past three years, has lack of thith added to that mean mal-ice which can rejoice in misfortune. Prosperity is coming, and the slowness of its approach only means its sureness and its stability. There are signs on every hand that President McKinley was right when he said that the country is going not backward, but forward, and that the steady hands and hearts of the American people are strengthened and encouraged by the immediate prospect of a revival of wholesome and profitable activity in by the immediate prospect of a revival of wholesome and profitable activity in all branches of labor, trade and business. The taunt of Populist Bryan that others. beside himself regret his rejection at the polls is as untrue as it is unpatriotic.— New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

Improving Steadily.

Secretary Gage's conviction of the improvement in business; expressed to the Maryland bankers in Cumberland, has laid a good influence, and has strengtheid the growing feeling that a slow but permanent improvement is spreading over the country. His repetition at Cumberland of his statement the week before in Cincinnal, that the administration was Sincinnati, that the administration was determined to secure a comprehensive and permanent rectification of the currency. and that he had assurances from members of Congress that at the next session a bill to that effect would be passed, has had a very decided influence in improving the general tone and increasing confidence.

New York Journal of Commerce (Dem.).

Euds of Promisc.

"There has been a decided insprovement," writes a Washington correspondent, "in the financial stination since I was last in New York. All classes in the industrial and commercial world feel encouraged over the outlook and expectancy has replaced the apprehension that had become the shahitule condition of the pubbecome the habitual condition of the public mind for the lust three years. The people you meet in the banks downtown and visitors from other parts of the country who gossip in the hotel rotundas all tell the story that, while the era of prosperity has not yet begun, the signs of its approach appear in every direction, the most important being an almost univer-sal confidence that it is almost here. There is confidence in the President, confidence that Congress will dispose of the tariff bill speedily and that the rates in the new schedules will be conservative yet ample for the needs of the Government." Dun's reports are encouraging to a degree; Brad-street's are less pessimistic and decidedly more favorable, and the crop reports are unusually encouraging.—Grand Rapids Herald (Rep.).

Prosperity Is at Hand.

Prosperity Is at Hand.
Everything that is apparent points to a rapid revival of prosperity this fall. We are promised abundant hawests, with better prices than for many years. If the farmers get good prices for large crops it will make a demand upon our manufacturers for their products. The wheels of industry will revolve once more. There will be work for the unemployed, and we shall have that satisfactory condition for which we have yearned so long. We are not possimists. We are exceedingly hopeful of the future. The speech of President McKinley at the banquet Wednesday night was worthy the man and the occasion. Prosperity is at hand.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.). casion. Prosperity is phia Inquirer (Rep.).

South Feels the Improvement.

While the general business situation is somewhat hampered by the uncertainty attaching to the tariff bill, there are not wanting signs that a gradual improvewanting signs that a gradual improve-ment in trade is in progress. It is true that there is no disposition to be enter prising, nor to put out new lines, until all uncertainties as to the future tariff duties are removed; but, in spite of this, there is a fair movement for actual consumption in nearly all branches of Industry. With a favorable crop outlook, there, is every reason to expect a good trade in the entire county tributury to this section, especially as country merchants and farmers are already in a fairly prosperous condition. The merchants here have taken advantage of the recent duliness to carefully study the problems which have hitherto militated against trade, and it s believed that many of the most serious difficulties have been overcome.

course, some months must yet elapse be fore the crops are ready for market; but the more prospect of good grops is ordinar-ily sufficient to create confidence and set the wheels of commerce in motion. It is therefore, confidently believed that an improvement in business will be noted from -New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).

Large Handling of Goods Bank clearings last week were light, but

little over \$900,000,000 in the Chronicle's table, in which one day is estimated. But the increase over the corresponding week of the previous your was no less than 17 per cent, and in comparison with earlier and more prosperous years it must be re-membered that there has been such a decline in prices that identical figures would indicate a very large gain in quantifies. The truth is that in volume of merchandise handled the amount of business done now does not compare unfavorably concerns with the endorsement of interior, years. The great majority recognize that banks, and presumably much of this paths and presumably much of this paths are small and purchase of 32,000,000 feet, made in the these lower prices profits are small and per is made against imported goods which leaves made in the these lower prices profits are small and portained against imported goods which leaves made in the these lower prices profits are small and portained and prices are small and prices profits are small and prices prices profits are small and prices profits are small and prices profits are small and prices prices profits are small and prices prices profits are small and prices prices prices profits are small and prices profits SUPPLEMENT TO THE

GRAYLING AVALANCHE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

BUSINESS IMPROVING

FRESH EVIDENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

Democratic and Republican Journal Vie with Each Other in Assurances of Returning Business Prosperity Reports from All Directions

History May Repeat.
Twenty years ago, in 1877, the country was enshrouded in the gloom of a business depression, consequent upon the panies of 1873. There were plenty of prophets who predicted that the times would never get any better, and the mass of the people was discounted and about reedy to were discouraged and about ready to oncede that the prophets of evil were

But in the fall of 1877 signs of improv But in the fall of 15th agns of improvement began to appear. The general theory was that a more hopeful feeling was induced by the approach of the date for the recumption act to go into effect. There was no doubt something in this theory: nevertheless plenty of "states-men" were found who asserted that re-sumption would be a failure, and that business would be injured rather than helped by the attempt to resume.

But in spite of all the talk, the times continued to improve steadily. They were much better in 1878, and in 1879 the rising tide assumed the proportions of something like a boom. Some of our Minsomething like a boom. Some of ohr Alla-neapolis people who carried real estate-through the period of depression, and nearly broke their backs doing so, will remember that by 1880 it was salable at advanced and advancing figures. In the next few years the prices of realty here and elsewhere in the country reached the highest prices ever known before or

The history of this country appears to show that panics and recoveries run in about twenty-year periods. There was the panic of 1873, followed by live years of depression: the beginning of recovery in 1877; the full tide of recovery in 1870, followed by a period of prosperity lasting until 1892. Then came the panic of 1898, followed by the period of depression which we are now experiencing. To some there are as yet no signs of improvement discernible, while to others there is already a faint glimmer of dawn. Many are looking forward to the passage of the tariff bill as the starting point of a new period of prosperity. But whether from that or some other enuse or causes, it is quite probable that history will repeat it-self, and that in the fall of the present year, or the beginning of 1898, we shall witness a notable improvement, followed by perhaps ten or a dozen years of great

The cycle is nearly completed. have experienced nearly five years of de-pression since the election of Cleveland in 1892: It is about time for a change in the natural order of things.—Exchange.

From High Authority

The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encour-agement. In amount of defaulted liabiliagement. In amount of defaulted liabilities the month was the smallest since September, 1895, in manufacturing thabilities the smallest since November, 1895, and in trading liabilities the smallest since September (excepting the last month) 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any month as in May, 1897; in only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in books and hats; only five in groceries; and not one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than the laft during preceding months, though in

half during preceding months, though in furniture failures are rather numerous. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in chemicals, six in woolen goods, seven in machinery, lumber and miscellaneous manufactures, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, ewing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns. The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices the column of porary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest properity—has been questioned by some. But, a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1879, when and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand.—Dun's and prices ever known in

Distinguished Business Men Speak The New York Mail and Express last week published interviews with three men prominent in business and finance just as they were about to sail for Europe, they were about to sail for Europe, with the following result: George J. Gould-said: "Everything is on the up grade and, so far as I can see, the signals are set for a clear track ahead. The improve-ment, whether it be in Wall street or elsewhere, is coming slowly, it is true, but it is netter that it should move along slowly ausa it will be more lasting and see factory to all concerned." Andrew Car-negle enid: "I believe business in this country is actually beginning to permanently improve. The outlook is excellent and I expect to see very busy times when I return." Chauncey M. Depew said: "What shall I tell them (foreigners) of the outlook? Well, I shall tell them that it seems to me we have crossed the Rubicon. -that ahead of us now are good timesbusiness activity, general prosperity.'

Rifts in the Clouds.

Secretary Gage, who recently talked with the members of the Commercial Clubs in session at Cincinnati, all of whom were representatives of the great business interests of Boston, Chicago Cincinnati and St. Louis, made the reas-suring statement in Washington that they reported -n better business feeling than had been noted for some time, which they regarded as a forerunner of a permanent improvement. It is worthy of note that they reflect the common judgment of business that they reported they reporte ness firms whose transactions are so wide spread that they are fairly symptomatic of the pulse of general trade. Nor on a view of the whole field is it unreasonable to think that there may be a lifting up.

of the clouds even in advance of the "proper legislation" which the Secretary looks for. The passage of the pending tariff, hill, whatever may be its conditions, will give the country a truce on that head; the promise of the grain fields is most cheering; and though the currency question awaits solution, it is far less complicated with the menace of free silver than it was six months ago.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Views of a Veterau.

Among those who have spoken in this vein is Russell Suge, a veteran financier, who is cautious in statement and not make the exploitaprone to rush into print for the exploita-tion of his views on current matters. "I think," he said, "that we are going to have steady progress toward far better times. I do not look for any boom, but a gradual improvement from now on. The a gradual improvement from now the Lac railroads are getting more traffic, and they are working more harmoniously. The settlement of the turiff question will be a great relief to the business community. After the rates of duty have been agreed upon and a bill passed we can settle dow with the assurance that we shall not b with the assurance that we shall not be again disturbed by tariff measures for at least twenty-four years. The properties in which I am interested are doing well. Yes, I think there is every reason to believe that we have long ago passed the turning point."

This sentiment is widespread and though there may be some unscrupulous politicians who would block tariff legislation until after me fall election in the hope that thereby the opponents of the

tion until after the fall election in the hope that thereby the opponents of the Republican party would be able to gain some political capital and advantage, it is possible that better counsels will prevail and the bill will be passed sooner than was expected.—Albany Journal.

Most Encouraging for Years. In a broad way last week was one of the most encouraging in business circles that this country has experienced for sevcrail years. The general outburst of confidence in financial circles was reflected in the course of the stock markets, which were bullish from start to finish. The reassuring utterances of the President and the leading members of his cabinet produced a very favorable impression; but beyond that it was seen that a number of encouraging factors were in evidence. It was perceived that the price of iron had gone up; that railroad earnings were increasing; that money was in ample sup-ply for all legitimate purposes; that the gold exports had awindled to a mere noth-ing and that the prospects of a speedy en-actment of the tariff bill were daily growing brighter. This induced a buoyant tone in the prices of all.—Minneapolis Tribune (Rev.). Tribune (Rep.).

Good Prophets in the Northwest. In Minnesota and other States of the Northwest the spring opens with the promise of abundant crops, especially of our leading staple, wheat. And in spite of the low prices now prevailing there is every ground, as shown elsewhere, every ground, as shown essewhere, for believing that our farmers will realize fairly good prices for their crops. This will almost certainly stimulate the ac-tivity of trade and industry in the cities, so that by next fall, with the aid of the new tariff, it is pretty safe to anticipate a restoration of wholesome business conditions. Minneson, therefore, is in full sympathy with the cheerful prognostications of Mr. Gage.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Freed from the Slough of Despond Occurring separately, the increase in loans and the decrease in failures would be encouraging, but coming coincidentally, as they do now, they tell a story at which the country should felicitate itself. which the country should felicitate itself. The expansion in the one shows that business is on the increase, while the contraction in the other proves that business is carried on under better conditions than prevailed recently. This is a state of things which justifies financial confidence and cheerfulness. The country is not yet entirely out of its slough of business despond; but it has advanced so far in that direction that its complete extrication cannot be long delayed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Campaign of Calamity.

To read the daily wailings of the organs of free silver and free trade will conof free silver and free trade will convince any fair-minded person that those noisy journals have started in to fight the calamity campaign of 1896 all over again. They are preaching the old pernicious dogmas of discontent, disorder, and disaster with all the reckless rhetoric of the demagogue and the anarchist. Professing friendship for the cause of labor, they are wickedly striving to arouse the workingman against his employer; pretending to favor the restoration of prosperity, they are deliberately trying to stifle the growing spirit of confidence in business ening spirit of confidence in business en-terprise; and, while estentationsly mourn-ing over the depression of industry, their whole influence is being exerted to make

it permanent and hopeless.
Such are the real purposes of the new campaign of calumity. In furtherance of them its organs publish daily columns of dispatches to show that trade and industry are steadily going from had to worse, and that the condition of labor is becoming more and more desperate. To these prophets of evil the report that To mese proposes of evil the report that a facing has classed its doors, that a furnace has banked its fires, or that a mill has curtailed its working force is a message of joy. A story of business failure or abandoned, enterprise is a delight. tales of idleness and want are hailed with glad acclaim; and every line that tells of paralysis in trade, loss in capi-tal and earnings or despair among those who toll is engerly welcomed and osten-tationally displayed as a fulfillment of

loomy prophecies.

Back of this eager quest for evil tid-Back of this eager quest for evil fid-ings is a stealthful purpose to provoke antagonisms between labor and capital, and thus indermine the foundation of the rising structure of business pros-perity. Good times mean death to the perity. Good times mean death to the agitation for free trade and free silver The calamity organs know it, and this knowledge is the inspiration of their desperate attempt to postpone the day of returning confidence and prosperous

business.

The intelligent masses of American wage-carners fully understand the situation. Their condition is far from what in comparement and pay, t ought to be in employment and pay it ought to be in employment and pay, but on the other hand it is much less distressing than the mouthy oracles of chaos would have it appear. The conduct of the great body of workingmen under the harsh conditions which now prevail has been admirable in its patience, hopefulness and self-restraint. The attempt of demagogues and charlatans to incide the charge of the fact that any self-charles are self-charles and self-charles a disorder and strife in the ranks of labo will receive its sharpest rebuke from the workingmen themselves.

OUR TARIFF HISTORY.

NO PRESIDENT SO PROMPT AS M'KINLEY.

His Tariff Law Will Be on the Statute Books Earlier than That of Any President Since Washington-Facts Which Should Silence Croakers.

Good Progress Made. Special Washington correspondence

People who are complaining of what they assume to be the slow progress of the they assume to be the slow progress of the tariff bill will probably be surprised to know that no administration since that of Washington ever placed upon the statute books a tariff measure within as brief a period of its inauguration as will that of President McKinley. There is every reason to suppose that the tariff bill will go upon the statute books before the end of July, probably much sooner than that If this shall happen; President McKinley will have an opportunity to attach his will have an opportunity to attach his signature to a general tariff measure earlier in the history of his administration than has any President since George Washington signed the first tariff act on July 4, 1759.

This remarkable record which is likely to be made with reference to the present tariff bill is made more remarkable by two facts. First, that every year's devel-opment of our commerce and sunnature tures adds to the complications and difficulties in framing a tariff measure, and second, the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of Congress. It has seldom happened in the history of the country that a general tariff measure has been placed upon the startie books when Congress and the administration were not controlled in all their branches by a single party, and that it should be possible to pass a tariff measure so immediately following such a hotly contested campaign as that of six months ago with one branch of Congress controlled by those who were pitted against the Republican party in that contest, is the more remarkable. In-deed, a study of the history of the tariff legislation, in the United States would not have warranted a year ago the pre-diction that a protective fariff till could have passed a Congress which was bot controlled in both its branches by the Re-

publican party.

It may be of interest, both by way of presentation of some tariff history and also of satisfying those who are inclined to criticise what they assume to be the slow progress of the work upon the tariff bill, to run briefly over the history of the tariff legislation of the country from the beginning down as connected with the various administrations.

The first tariff act placed upon the stat-The first tariff act placed upon the statute books was signed by George Washington, July 4, 1789. Not only was if the first tariff act under the constitution, but the first protective tariff measure, indicating in its preamble that "it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United. States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be failed on goods, wares, merchandles imported," etc. The consideration of this act occupied but about two months time, as Washington, was not inaugurated until occupied but about two mounts there as Washington, was not inaugurated until April 30; and the work upon the twiff bill did not begin, of course, until after that time. This tariff not was of course very brief, the space occupied being problem, and the process than dearwantiath of the bill yery brief, the space occupied being proughly less than one-twentieth of the bill now under consideration. Several other tariff measures were adopted during Washington's administration, most

Washington's administration, most of them being an increase upon the rates named by the first measure.

John Adams, who became President March 4, 1797, did not sign the tariff bill enacted under his administration, which increased the rates of duty on sugar, molasses, whose etc., until May 13, 1800, over three years after his inauguration.

Jefferson, who was inaugurated March

over three years after his inauguration.
Jefferson, who was inaugurated March
4, 1801, did not attach his signature to a
general tariff bill until March 26, 1804. general tariff bill until March 26, 1804, the bill passed at that time having for iss object an increase in the revenues to supply funds for the war with the Barbary powers. This act increased the ad ynlorem rates, and on the following day, a similar act increasing the specific rates was signed, both of them being more than three years after Jefferson's inauguration.

Madison was inaugurated March 4. Madison was inaugurated March 4, 1809, and the first important tariff, to increase duties 100 per cent on account of the war with Great Britain, was signed July 1, 1812, more than three years after his inauguration. He also signed a general tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inauguration.

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817

eral tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inauguration.

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and signed his first and only general tariff act May 22, 1824, more than seven years after his first inauguration.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated May 19, 1828, more than three years after his inauguration.

inaugurated March 1828, and signed his first general tariff act July 14, 1832, more than three years after his inauguration, while the Clay compromise reduction act was signed March 2, 1833.

March 2, 1855.

Van Buren's presidential term, which
began March 4, 1837, was not marked
by the enactment of any important tariff

William Harry Harrison who wee augurated March 4, 1841, issued on March 17 a call for a special session of Congress to begin May 31, indicating by onsidered were the financial difficulties of the Government. The tariff act finall passed by the Congress which that proc-lamation called into special session did not become a law until August 30, 1842, or fifteen mouths after the date named for the beginning of the special session

Polk's term of service began March 4 1845, and the "Walker tariff," which was 1845, and the "Walker tariff," which was the special tariff feature of his term, did not become a law until July 30, 1846, sixteen months after his inauguration as

The Taylor administration, which began March 5, 1849, did not witness the enact-ment of any general tariff legislation, owing to the fact that the Democrats con trolled the House of Representatives dur-ing the first two years of the term and both branches of Congress in the second

Pierce, who was inaugurated March 4 Fierce, who was inaugurated March 4, 1853, signed on March 3, 1857, the last day of his term as President, the only general tariff measure enacted during his four years in the White House.

Buchanan, during his four years, which began March 4, 1857, signed no general tariff legislation until March 2, 1801, two large hears, the class of his term. This

days before the close of his term.

act, signed two days before his retirement, was the "Morrill" tariff act, a thoroughly was the "Morrill" tariff act, a thoroughly protective measure, whose passage was made possible at that time because of the fact that a large number of the Southern Democratic members of the Thirty-sixth Congress had withdrawn, leaving Congress in the control of the Republican party, which thus placed a tariff act upon the statute books two days before the inauguration of Lincoln, who was immugurat-

President Lincoln, who was inaugurat-President Lincoln, who was inaugurated March 4, 1861, signed his first general tariff act on Aug. 5 of that year, and this was followed by the passage in July, 1802, and June 3, 1864, of other tariff measures, to which his signature was attached.

Grant, who became President March 4, 1860, signed on July 14, 1870, his first general act relating to revenues, by which the internal recenue taxes were reduced, this being fullowed by another reduction on June 6, 1872.

President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877, signed no general tariff legislation, the House being Democratic in the first Congress under his administration and both branches Democratic—in the latter half of his term.

The Garfield Arthur administration, which began March 4, 1881, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation until March 3, 1883, two full years after the inauguration.

Cleveland's first term was not marked by the completion of any general tariff legislation, the Mills bill, which passed ed March 4, 1861, signed his first genera

by the completion of any general tariff legislation, the Mills bill, which passed the Democratic House in 1888, failing in the Democratic House in 1888, failing in the Senate which was so closely divided politically that it was found impossible to pass through it a measure satisfactory to the administration, the substitute which was adopted by the Senate being rejected by the House, where the Democratic divisions on the tariff question, now so strongly marked, was then beginning to make itself apparent.

Benjamin Harrison's term began March

Benjamin Harrison's term began March I, 1889, and the first general turiff act passed under his administration was signd Oct. 1, 1890, eighteen months after his

inauguration.
Cleveland's second term, which began March 4, 1893, with his own party in control in both branches of Congress, did not witness the completion of its tariff measure until Aug. 28, 1894, nearly eighteen months after he took the onth of office.

A study of the above history of the tariff from the beginning of the Government
denotes the beginning of the Government
those who have been inclined to criticise
what they assume to be the slow action of Congress that instead of its action being unusually tardy, it has been quusually prompt, and especially so in view of the fact that the party in control of the ad-ministration controls only one branch of Congress, a condition under which it has seldom been possible to pass a tariff meas ure, even in a much greater length of time than has been or is likely to be occupied in the present instance.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

Political Pith, Fresident Cleveland pulled down the American flag in Hawaii; President Mc-Kinley pulled it up-again. One-third of the Southern vote in the

present Congress has been cast for pro

Byery day's consideration of the Senate schedules of the tariff bill brings them more in harmony with those of the House bill, and it is probable that the bill, when

it goes into conference, will differ but lit-tle from that which passed the House. The shades of the late Samuel J. Ran-dall are now being invoked by the Democ-racy of that section which fought him most bitterly during the closing period of

his useful career.

With one member of the Democratic team pulling in the direction of free trade, another towards protection, still a third in favor of free silver, and a fourth head of the still the trade of the still the st ed resolutely toward the gold standard, the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian band wagon

is not making much progress.

The recent "silver Republican" conference is said to have had as its real object a plan to mload Mr. Bryan as the leader of the silver cause. Mr. Bryan has too many "isms" and is to erratte to suit the

men who are putting up the money in behalf of the silver cause.

No subject is being more carefully considered by President McKinley now than the Cuban question. It has been the cause of much anxious thought by him from the beginning and there is good rea-son to believe that his plans are well de-veloped and will be recognized as wide and, satisfactory when they become

The trade reviews and the daily paper The frace reviews and the daily papers of the country units in the assertion that business is brightening in all parts of the United States. More men are employed, the volume of new orders is increasing, and the amount of work done is steadily gaining. With the final action on the tariff bill, which may be expected during the present month, an increased improvement is confidently expected.

People who are surprised that the Re-

publicans in the Senate are not answering in detail the attacks made by the Demo crats upon the pending tariff bill need not suppose that it is because of lack of argu-Their silence is simply because of their unwillingness to consume a moment of time more than is absolutely necessar in getting the bill before the Senate.

Can't Be Fooled Every Time. Some people can be fooled once or wice, but very few more than that. Mr

Bryan in his speeches last fall asserted that the forty-two million dollars neces sary to keep pace with the growth of population in the United States could not be produced since the suspension of free coinage of silver, and quoted Separor Sherman in support of his theory that this amount was necessary to be added to the currency of the country each year. He was undoubtedly right in his quotation of Senator Sherman, but but himaccurate and mislending in assuming that this amount of currency cannot be and is not added to the confern redum of the country. to the circulating medium of the country by means of its present facilities. Th ny means of its present inclinies. Are coinage of the mints of the country in the year which ends with the present month will be, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars, three-fourths of it gold, while that of the calendar year 1896 was ninety-nine million dollars. Add to this the fact that the money in circulation to-day is \$138,000,000 more than it was a year ago and it will be seen that Mr. Bryan's statements in this, as well as in many other things, were, to say the least, misleading.

Populists Want No Fusion.

Populist leaders are advising against a continuance of the fusion of last fall between their parts and the Democrats. The uncertain attitude of the Democratic party on the two great questions, protect tion and silver, is the cause of this unvillingness to continue the unholy alliand

of last year. The fact that large numbers of Democrats in every State where cam paigns are to take place this fall are reusing to support the free coinage of silver, and that many members of that par-y in Congress and elsewhere are abandoning free trade and supporting high protection, has rendered a further alli ance of the two parties improbable. Mr. T. B. Rankin, a prominent member of the Populist party in Ohio, in a recent interview, said: "The object, of the organization of the Populist party was to secure needed reforms, not to stab the Democratic or Republican parties. I was opposed to fusion last year, and am still more apposed to it now." nore opposed to it now

Some Free Silver Outcasts.

Some Free Silver Outcosts.

Some individuals, who boked the Republican party last year and voted for Bryan, held a meeting in this city and organized what-they call "The Silver Republican Party of the United States." For some reason they do not care to join the Populists or the free silver Democrats. They seem to think they will have a better chance of picking up offices if they have a distinct organization.

These bold recannot be prevented from forming a new party, but in doing so they ought to state clearly to the public what its principles are and what reason there is for its existence. That has not been done. Ex-Congressman Towne declares that the state of the state o

that-

"This is a movement that has taken deep not, and will grow until the restoration of silver to an equality with gold has then accomplished."

What is this equality that Towns and what is this equality that. Towns and his associates are going to devote the rest of their lives to securing? Does he intend to say that the time will come again when sixteen ounces of silver will exchange everywhere for one of gold?

Towns should look the facts in the face. The price of silver, which was 130 cents an ounce in 1870, is 60 cents now. In spite of the low price the silver miners

In spite of the low price the silver miners of the United States put 50,000,000

of the United States put bisboshood of unces on the market last year and made money at the business.

The demand for silver by silver standard countries is decreasing because the number of those countries is diminishing. Japan, the most progressive of Asiatic antions, with a population of 41,000,000, has adopted the world's gold standard. Pera and Bolivia, though silver-producing

Pern and Bolivia, though silver-producing countries, are preparing to do so.

Does Towne really believe that his little, "movement" will be able to raise the purchasing power of 371 grains of silver until it becomes equal once more to the purchasing power of twenty-three grains of sold? It is difficult to believe that, any intelligent man who knows what, the present silver, production of the world is, and how much more cheaply it is produced than of old, really imagines anything of the kind,—Chicago Tribune.

Export Bounty on Farm Products The proposition for a bounty on stuple agricultural exports is not a new subject. It is a departure from the protective pol-It has been considered for som years by the farmers, especially by the it has been fully discussed but not yet indorsed by a majority of that body. Some of the propositions seem to be favorable. but it is doubtful whether the giving of a bounty on agricultural products would be beneficial to the farmer. There might be some temporary benefits but if it stimulated production the effect would be disastrous to the farmer. What troubles the farmer now and makes low prices for his productions is the fact that he is now producing more than the market will readily absorb of certain commodities. So long as he continues to do this he must be content with low prices. It this bounty should stimulate the production and increase the surplus offered in the maxbounty on agricultural products would be increase the surplus offered in the mar-kets of the world, it would have the ef-fect of decreasing the price received by the farmer rather than increasing it. As the farmer rather than increasing it. As I said, it is a departure from the policy of those who believe in protection. The protection rather rather rather than the policy of the policy protective policy advocates the encour-agement of production in those lines where we are now not producing enough to supply our own people, but are dependent to an extent on foreign countries for our supply. This proposition does not have such a purpose, it proposes simply to donate to the farmer certain bounties on products exported, and it is doubtful whether it would at the most have more than a temporary beneficial effect, with a tendency to bad reactionary results.— From interview with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham.

Tariff Prospects Are Helping.

The progress made by the Senate with the tariff bill has given some impetus to general business and has created a more hopeful feeling in all departments of trade. The matter is not entirely senated to the senate of trade. of trade. The matter is not entirely sen-timental or at all partisan. The doubt and instability which have plainly sur-rounded every commercial aronue and which always exist while tariff uncer-tainty lasts will in all probability soon be removed. For the first time since 1887 the business of the country will be in a free and untrammeled position and the favorable effect on credit and individ-ual action canot be too highly estimated. manufacturer and the distributor will be able to see clearly into the future and the money lender and the money bor ower will be able to act understandingly The prospect has already caused some activity in the iron and steel trades, and has given definite assurance in other directions. The great majority of the American people hope for and have confidence in substantial results. The genmoney is abundant at low rates, Price is on a level which practically guaran-

Disappointment for Popocrats. Dissappointment follow's disappoin nent among the Popocratic leaders. ment among the Topocrate leaders. Not only are they disappointed in the fact that the Republicans have presented a solid front on the tariff question and failed to quarrel among themselves upon currency, or any other question, but they are even more distressed to find their own parallel and the property of the question of the failed of the control o y falling to pieces on the question of pro-ection as well as silver, since their vote tection as well as silver, since their vor against the protective features of the tar-iff bill is growing, weaker daily, while their arguments in behalf, of free silver are being disproven, by every week's de-velopments since the election.

Senators Jones, Vest and Mills didn's know it was loaded. They began shout ing about a small advance of about 6 pe ent, in the value of sugar trust stocks simultaneously with a settlement of the sugar schedule by the final action upon it in the Senate cancus, but had evidently forgotten that when the tariff bill was in their own charge, in 1804, stocks of this same sugar trust advanced 55 per cent.

in value during their manipulation of the

Antics of Jones. Vest. and Mills

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

The Sugar Trust Screamers Find Their Attacks Reacting on Themselves, There has been some especially sharp

talk in the Senate and some of the peopl who are seeking to make political capital by throwing dust with reference to the pending tariff bill have suddenly dis-covered that there are two sides to almost any story. Two or three Democratic leaders seem to have reached the conclusion that they could once more fool the people, and, that their most convenient way to do it would be to charge that the sugar schedules of the tariff bill as agreed into the target that the sugar schedules of the tariff bill as agreed. upon by the Republican caucus were favorable to the sugar trust. So they proceeded upon the "stop thief" plan to make all sorts of malicious charges of this kind, taking advantage of the fact that Republicans in the Senate have been retusing to discuss on facts to the fact that the publicans in the Senate have been retusing to discuss on facts to the fact that the publicans in the Senate have been retusing to inking advantage of the fact that Republicans in the Senate have been refusing to discuss any features of the bill not absolutely necessary to be explained, simply for the purpose of gaining time and gatting the bill through as promptly as possible. The gentlemen have found, however, that there is a limit to the endurance of the public who are being imposed upon with this sort of falsehood, and the newspapers of the country have suddenly revised the fact that the very men who are now shouting sugar trust with reference to the pending tariff bill are the ones under whose guidance the "perfilly and dishonor" bill of 1804 was framed and its sugar schedule so shaped as to create the greatest scandal that has been known in pelitical history in many years. Attention is called to the fact that the three men. Senators Vest, Jones and Mills, whose mouthings about an increase in prices of sugar trust stock as a result of the pending tariff bill have been the features of the week, are the very men who framed the sugar schedules of the Wilson bill under which sugar trust who framed the sugar schedules of the Wilson bill under which sugar trust stocks advanced 60 per cent. while the advance during the entire consideration of the present bill is only 6 per cent, and this a mere incident of the general advance which has been strongly marked meantime in all scales. That the three meantime in all stocks. That the three men whose manipulations in the schedules of the Wilson bill caused an advance of 60 per cent. in the price of sugar stocks should now be screaming like madmen because sugar stocks have increased 6 per cent. during the consideration of the pres cent, during the consideration of the present bill would be unaccountable but for the fact that they are apparently doing it to not only make political capital against the Republicans but at the same time conceal as far as possible their own record in this very line.

Politicians Working Country People

Politicians Working Country People
The dangerous characters who were last full hired to stir up dissatisfuction and sow seeds of anarchism and riot in the cities are now being sent through the country districts for the same purpose. They travel in gaudily nainted wagons, bearing false or misleading quotations from distinguished men, which are distorted into apparent support of the free coinage of silter, which is now worth less than one-balf what it was when these utternnees are alleged to have been made. To conceal their real purposes these men To conceal their real purposes these men-profess to be obtaining subscribers to a free silver publication, with which is fur-nished a copy of a book by "Coin" Har-vey, whose writings are now recognized as not only untruthful and misleading. but purpesely and maliciously so and an imposition upon those before whom they are placed. This attempt to distribute the seeds of distribut authorising and riot in the agricultural communities for the purely, selfish purpose of making a market.

for the property of silver mine-owners and placing a few politicians in office deserves the contempt of those upon whom it is being imposed. It is of the same class as that by which the tin peddler wagons spread falsehood through the wagons spread falsehood through the country in the Congressional campaign of 1800, but is vastly more dangerous to the country from the class of employed, the doctrines they disseminate and the desperate schemes of those who support them in this performance. The silver mine-owners and their political allies have resorted to this new device to deceive the people, who are; however, rapidly discovering the impositions they practice. A Currency Commission Urged

A currency commission which shall frame a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the United States seems likely to be the next step of the new administration, after the passage of the tariff bill, which will probably take place before the end of the month. It is understood in Washington that the President will, as soon as the tariff bill passes the Senate, send a special message to Congress urging the creation of a commission which shall devise a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the revision of the currency system of the country in time for consideration by Con-gress when it meets in its regular session five months hence.

Their Theories Exploding.

If farm prices do not stop advancing and silver prices do not stop their down-ward course, there will be nothing left to sustain the chief theory of the free coinage orators of last fall that prices of farm products kept pace with those of silver. Leading farm products have increased in price from 50 to 100 per cent. since this beautiful theory was exploited on the stump last fall, while the price of silver has meantime stendily decreased.

Moving with Caution.

Every side of the Cuban question is be-ing considered by President McKinley now, and a course of action is likely to be indicated in the near future. The import-ance and gravity of the issues involved and possible consequences of a mistake are so great that the President and his advisers are moving with the utmost caution, as any judicious citizen would do if such grave responsibilities were placed upon his individual shoulders.

Plan to Dump Bryan.

"Rotation in office" is popular with the friends of free silver as well as others. It is whispered that the real cause of the It is whispered that the real cause of the Chicago gathering of a few days since which organized what was called the silver Republican party was to set on foot a morement which should push to the front an entirely new leader for the silver cause and dump to the bottom of the deep blue sea William Jennings Bryan, who lead the carty to defeat hest year. ed the party to defeat last year.

Distressing to Political Enemies. The absolute unanimity of purpose in the Republican party and the solidity of its ranks in the Senate is distressing its of the chamber, however, and this adds to the chamber, however, and this ndds to the distress of the handful of gentlemen. who assume to be the leaders of that party in and out of Congress.